REPORT RESUMES

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A STATISTICAL SUMMARY, STATE BY STATE, OF SCHOOL SEGREGATION-DESEGREGATION IN THE SOUTHERN AND BORDER AREA FROM 1945 TO THE PRESENT. 16TH REVISION.

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THE FOLLOWING DATA ARE GIVEN IN THIS REPORT TO INDICATE THE STATUS OF DESEGREGATION IN EACH OF THE SOUTHERN AND BORDER STATES--(1) RATE OF DESEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS (ARRANGED BY SCHOOL DISTRICT), PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS, (2) STATUS OF FACULTY DESEGREGATION, AND (3) NUMBER OF "OTHER" ETHNIC GROUP STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOLS. ALSO INCLUDED ARE DESEGREGATION STATISTICS ON THE SOUTH AS A WHOLE, A DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUS OF DESEGREGATION SINCE 1954, AND A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1954. (EF)

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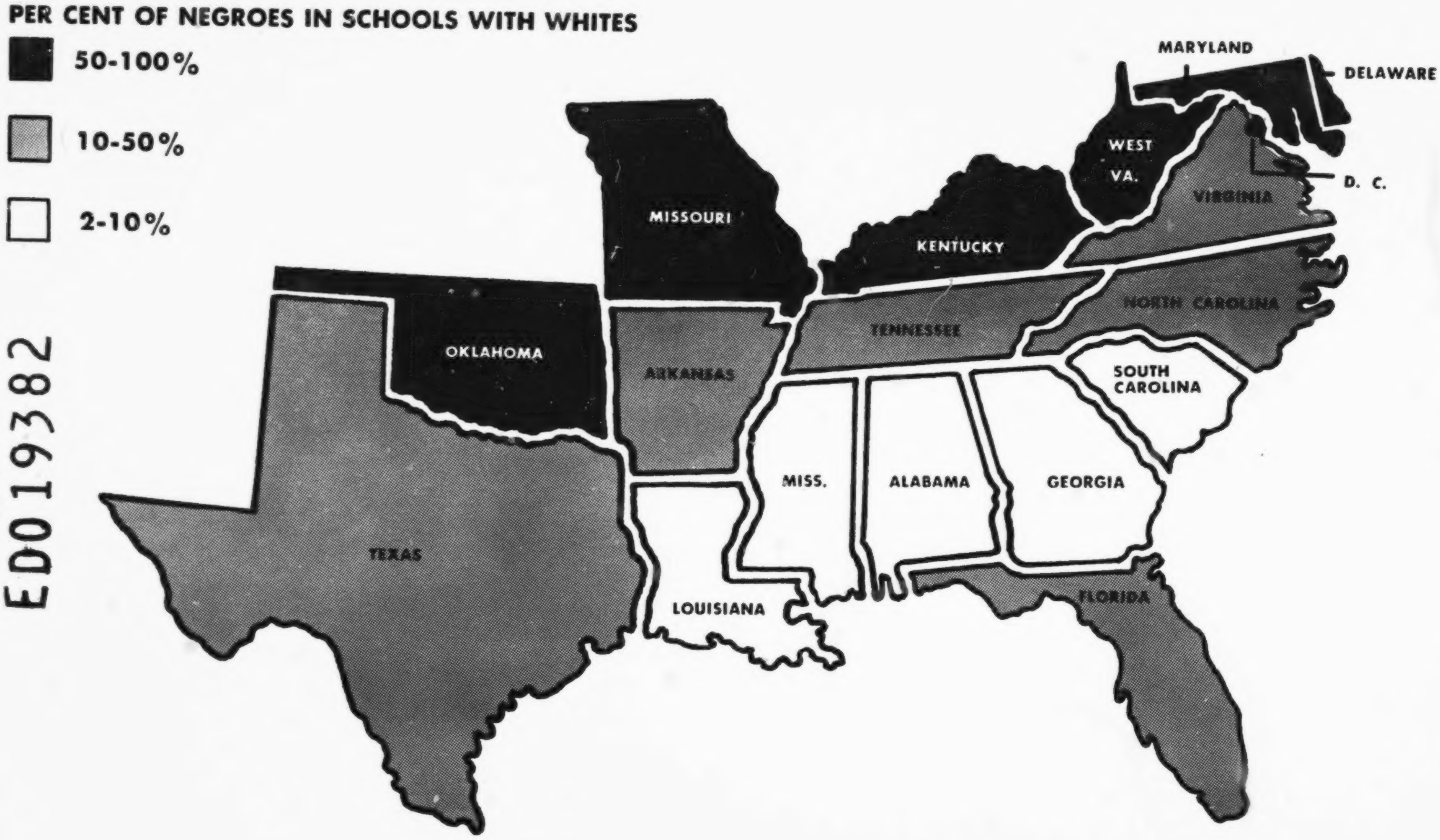
PER CENT OF NEGROES IN SCHOOLS WITH WHITES
50-100%
10-50%
2-10%
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
WEST VA.
D. C.
VIRGINIA
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA
TENNESSEE
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
SOUTH CAROLINA
MISS.
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
TEXAS
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA

Statistical Summary

OF SCHOOL SEGREGATION-DESEGREGATION IN THE SOUTHERN AND BORDER STATES

1966-1967

A Note from the Editor

Through the 1964-65 school year, Southern Education Reporting Service was the only source for the region's statistics on school desegregation. SERS listed as "desegregated" any school district and any public college and university that (1) had a Negro student actually enrolled with a white student (whether in a formerly all-white or all-Negro school), or (2) declared an official policy of desegregation. Beginning with 1965-66, SERS relied on the official reports of the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in specifying those districts "in compliance" with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For 1966-67, USOE conducted its first complete survey of school desegregation in the region and it made available to SERS the computer sheets summarizing the information on a district-by-district basis. USOE reported an 80 per cent return of its questionnaires in the region, but some of these contained garbled or incorrect information because of the complicated technical process. Where the statistical information appeared correct but the district name was illegible, the figures were used and the district name replaced by a dash. The USOE information contained in this edition of the summary was corrected as of February, 1967, but USOE was continuing negotiations with several districts not in compliance and was receiving additional reports from districts missing from the survey. In several instances, SERS correspondents produced desegregation statistics not available through USOE. Although USOE specified in its survey that each school and each district should send a copy to the "Chief State School Office," several states refused to make this information available because of policies of not reporting records by race. District figures were available from state offices in Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, South Carolina and Tennessee. Four states refused to release the individual district figures but reported total desegregation statistics for their states: Florida, Georgia, Texas and Virginia. The remaining six states offered no statistics on desegregation: Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia. The summary lists under each state the different statistics reported: USOE survey and USOE estimates, state, SERS and other private and official sources. The editor of the summary selected one of these for use in the region tables, or combined information from different sources to provide the best available information.

Definition of Terms

Desegregation—Change from segregated to biracial or multiracial status, either in practice or principle. Some school districts had desegregated classes but had not received federal approval of their compliance proposals.

In Compliance—U.S. Office of Education approval of a desegregation proposal offered by a public school district or a public college or university. A school district can act to comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, in order to remain eligible for federal aid to education, by one of three methods: Signing an HEW-441 "Statement of Compliance," submitting a court-ordered desegregation plan, or adopting a voluntary plan of desegregation and signing an HEW-441B.

Integration—Absence of all racial distinctions.

Districts With Negroes and Whites—A district having both Negro and white students, whether the district is segregated or desegregated.

Negroes With Whites—Used in tables for number of Negroes attending schools with whites.

Predominantly White; Predominantly Negro — Both terms used in tables on colleges and universities, to designate those schools either all-white or predominantly white, or those all-Negro or predominantly Negro in enrollment.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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A Statistical Summary, State By State, of School Segregation-Desegregation in the Southern and Border Area from 1954 to the Present

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(All rights to this material are reserved. The summaries were compiled by the 18 correspondents of Southern Education Reporting Service, which should be credited. SERS is an impartial, fact-finding agency directed by a board of Southern newspaper editors and educators under grant from the Ford Foundation. Statistics are for the current school year, except where indicated. This summary covers only public schools, and public colleges and universities. Information on developments before 1954 is included where pertinent.)

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THE REGION

Public Elementary and High Schools

Table One below summarizes the SERS statistics on school desegregation for 1966-67. Table One shows for Arkansas, as an example, that the state had 406 school districts, including 222 with whites and Negroes, and that 391 of the 406 are in federal compliance and 12 are not. (The USOE total of districts differs from the Arkansas official figure.) The state has 337,920 whites and 119,817 Negroes in public elementary and high schools this school year, with the USOE estimating that 18,100 Negroes, or 15.1 per cent of the state's total Negro enrollment, actually attend schools with whites.

Table 1

	School Districts				Enrollment		Negroes In Schools With Whites	
	Total	With Negroes & Whites	In HEW Compliance Yes	No	White	Negro	No.	%
Alabama	118	118	66	52	571,200	273,800	12,000[2]	4.4
Arkansas	406[1]	222	391	12	337,920[1]	119,817[4]	18,100[2]	15.1
Florida	67	67	65	2	967,721	289,871	64,574	22.3
Georgia	195[1]	189	151	45	776,281[3]	388,140[2]	34,300[2]	8.8
Louisiana	67	67	46	21	502,870	317,785	10,697	3.4
Mississippi	148[1]	148	94	55	309,413[4]	295,831[4]	7,258	2.5
North Carolina	169	169	156	13	828,583[3]	355,107[3]	54,600[2]	15.4
South Carolina	107	107	89	18	377,077	265,400	14,853	5.6
Tennessee	151[1]	133	148	4	693,143	184,511	52,691	28.6
Texas	1,314[1]	862	1,306	6	2,185,000[3]	355,000[3]	159,400[2]	44.9
Virginia	135	127	127	8	760,758[3]	243,553[3]	61,500[2]	25.3
SOUTH	2,877	2,209	2,639	236	8,309,966	3,088,815	489,973	15.9
Delaware	49[1]	44	50	0	89,438	21,333	21,333	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	1	0	13,369	133,275	114,976	86.3
Kentucky	200	167	200	0	613,919	60,540	54,571	90.1
Maryland	24	23	24	0	605,043	185,884	121,359	65.3
Missouri	878[1]	212	689	0	852,770[2]	130,000[2]	101,100	77.7
Oklahoma	988[1]	310	995	0	536,800[2]	61,600[2]	31,300[2]	50.8
West Virginia	55	44	55	0	403,246[3]	22,800[2]	21,300[2]	93.4
BORDER	2,195	801	2,014	0	3,114,585	615,432	465,939	75.7
REGION	5,072	3,010	4,653	236	1,424,551	3,704,247	955,912	25.8

[1] The sum of districts in and not in HEW compliance does not equal the state total because the Office of Education reports a different number of districts from that given by the State Department of Education.
[2] USOE estimate [3] Unoffcial estimate [4] 1965-66

Table Two below summarizes the actual figures reported by the U.S. Office of Education, as of February, 1967. Again using Arkansas as an example, USOE lists the state with 403 school districts. Of those in compliance, 233 signed form HEW-441, nine followed court orders, and 149 adopted voluntary desegregation plans and signed form HEW-441B. Of those not in compliance, one district has had its new federal funds deferred, formal enforcement action is in the process for eight others, and all federal funds have been terminated for three districts. In the USOE survey, Arkansas school districts reported at least 355 desegregated schools attended by 151,970 whites and 12,924 Negroes. From this, USOE estimated the state had 18,100 Negroes attending schools with whites. In addition, the state has at least 398 students of other races or nationalities attending desegregated schools. The District of Columbia is not included in USOE statistics.

Table 2

	USOE Total of Districts	In Compliance			Not In Compliance			Reported Desegregated				
		HEW-441	Court-Order	HEW-441B	Funds Deferred	Action in Process	Funds Term.	Schools	Whites	Negroes	(Est. Total) (Deseg. Negro[1])	Others[2]
Alabama	118	1	17	48	3	47	2	277	164,877	6,430	(12,000)	1,114
Arkansas	403	233	9	149	1	8	3	355	151,970	12,924	(18,100)	398
Florida	67	3	16	46	1	1	0	664	454,827	42,517	(60,000)	3,302
Georgia	196	5	9	137	7	33	5	692	380,981	29,376	(34,300)	1,919
Louisiana	67	0	43	3	0	4	17	174	118,086	4,201	(21,600)	0
Mississippi	149	0	37	57	6	39	10	185	96,799	4,747	(8,300)	18
N. Carolina	169	24	11	121	6	7	0	1,142	637,413	51,774	(54,600)	3,477
S. Carolina	107	—	6	83	2	15	1	536	283,193	14,528	(14,800)	5,438
Tennessee	152	66	18	64	2	2	0	797	381,304	49,272	(54,600)	2,059
Texas	1,312	757	15	534	5	1	0	2,343	1,089,842	131,791	(159,400)	25,054
Virginia	135	15	20	92	1	7	0	979	551,483	57,101	(61,500)	952
SOUTH	2,875	1,104	201	1,334	34	164	38	8,144	4,310,775	404,661	(499,200)	43,731
Delaware	50	20	0	30	0	0	0	149	72,043	20,721	(22,500)	646
Kentucky	200	165	5	30	0	0	0	577	294,817	27,094	(34,200)	960
Maryland	24	9	0	15	0	0	0	689	408,178	46,221	(126,800)	429
Missouri	689	673	2	14	0	0	0	638	289,777	82,026	(101,100)	292
Oklahoma	995	902	1	92	0	0	0	521	182,604	26,527	(31,300)	6,349
W. Virginia	55	48	2	5	0	0	0	431	142,168	15,320	(21,300)	58
BORDER[3]	2,013	1,817	10	186	0	0	0	3,005	1,389,587	217,909	(337,200)	8,734
REGION[3]	4,888	2,921	211	1,520	34	164	38	11,149	5,700,362	622,570	(836,400)	52,465

[1] USOE estimate projected on basis of school districts reporting and on estimated total Negro enrollment.
[2] "Others" include "racial or national-origin group for which separate schools in the past have been maintained or . . . significant minority groups in the community."
[3] D.C. not included.

Teachers

For the first time, school desegregation statistics are available on a region basis for teachers in public elementary and high schools. The USOE collected these statistics in its November, 1966, survey, and the figures listed below were corrected and updated as of February, 1967. In the 1965-66 school year, only Mississippi and Louisiana retained complete segregation of teachers. Every state had some teacher desegregation in 1966-67. The desegregation process and the closing of all-Negro schools resulted in the discharge or demotion of Negro teachers in several states. On the other hand, some states had special programs to relocate displaced Negro teachers.

Table 3

	Total[1]		Desegregated Teachers		Desegregated Staff		Desegregated Total	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alabama	19,131[5]	9,786[5]	636	919	116	153	752	1,072
Arkansas	14,055[5]	3,896[5]	2,780	2,136	217	184	2,997	2,320
Florida	39,325[3]	11,723[3]	10,625	4,332	483	289	11,108	4,621
Georgia	28,750	14,375	4,672	3,621	554	445	5,226	4,066
Louisiana	22,574	12,665	61	36	8	16	69	52
Mississippi	12,515[5]	8,928[5]	498	1,004	255	267	753	1,271
North Carolina	37,060	13,987	18,780	7,837	923	733	19,703	8,570
South Carolina	15,878[1]	9,516[3]	2,564	2,760	382	501	2,946	3,261
Tennessee	28,629	6,251	8,861	2,980	111	67	8,972	3,047
Texas	90,000[3]	13,000[3]	23,425	6,810	663	540	24,088	7,350
Virginia	34,321[3]	9,430[3]	16,748	5,241	775	532	17,523	5,773
SOUTH	342,238	113,557	89,650	37,676	4,487	3,727	94,137	41,403
Delaware	4,544	656	2,620	554	27	15	2,647	569
District of Columbia	1,336	3,638	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Kentucky	25,201	1,507	11,798	1,239	71	30	11,869	1,269
Maryland	29,283	6,773	15,192	2,186	395	147	15,587	2,333
Missouri	36,831[3]	3,155[3]	5,958	2,385	194	152	6,152	2,537
Oklahoma	23,350[3]	1,500[3]	3,883	1,003	66	25	3,949	1,028
West Virginia	17,213[3]	826[3]	3,388	532	23	8	3,411	540
BORDER	137,758	18,055	42,839	7,899	776	377	43,615	8,276
REGION	479,996	131,612	132,489	45,575	5,263	4,104	137,752	49,679

[1] Reported by SERS correspondents
[2] D.C. not included in USOE survey and this information not available
[3] Estimated [4] 1965-66 [5] 1964-65

Public Colleges and Universities

Every public college and university in the region is in federal compliance, although not all have both races enrolled. Many schools insist they no longer keep records by race and some of these refuse to make head counts to determine racial composition. The U.S. Office of Education did not include institutions of higher learning in its first official survey of school desegregation. The table below lists the best figures obtainable by SERS correspondents. It shows, for example, that Alabama has eight predominantly white colleges and universities, with a total white and Negro enrollment of 33,839 students, and two predominantly Negro schools with a total white and Negro enrollment of 3,322 students. The state has 295 Negroes attending desegregated, predominantly white schools, and 1,420 Negroes attending desegregated, predominantly Negro schools. Alabama has one predominantly white school with a desegregated faculty, but none of the predominantly Negro schools have faculty desegregation.

Table 4

	No. of Schools[1]		Enrollment[2]		Negroes in Biracial Schools		Schools With Deseg. Faculties	
	Predom. White	Predom. Negro	Predom. White	Predom. Negro	Predom White	Predom Negro	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Alabama	8	2	33,839[5]	3,322[5]	295[3]	1,420[3]	1	0
Arkansas	7	1	29,160	2,203	303	2,200	0	0
Florida	29	1	132,330	3,482	9,928	0	1	1
Georgia	20	3	56,097	4,135	475[3]	2,817[3]	3	3
Louisiana	10	3	65,177	12,790	1,000[3]	NA	0	3
Mississippi	19	6	37,271[4]	7,470[4]	131	0	1	0
North Carolina	21	5	54,475	10,260	860	10,225	7	5
South Carolina	6	1	22,592	2,122	169[3]	2,119	3	0
Tennessee	7	1	62,839	5,614	1,128[3]	5,599[3]	3	1
Texas	53	3	237,507	9,259	5,915	8,978	11	3
Virginia	22	2	57,943	6,309	584	6,254	0	2
SOUTH	202	28	789,230	66,966	20,788[3]	39,612	30	18
Delaware	1	1	5,950	898	50[3]	863[3]	1	1
Dist. of Columbia	0	1	—	1,505	—	1,294	—	1
Kentucky	7	1	51,197[4]	1,425[4]	1,583[4]	1,077[4]	3	1
Maryland	16	4	45,889	4,963	1,109[3]	4,556[3]	7	4
Missouri	16	1	85,698	2,288	7,938[3]	1,144[3]	6	1
Oklahoma	22	1	68,065[3]	1,289	2,094[3]	1,279	1	1
West Virginia	10	1	32,254	1,073	1,328	647	6	1
BORDER	72	10	289,264	13,441	14,102[3]	10,860	24	10
REGION	274	38	1,078,494	80,407	34,890[3]	50,472	54	28

[1] All are in federal compliance. [2] Represents total enrollment of both races at each type of institution. [3] Estimated.
[4] 1965-66. [5] 1964-65. NA—Not available.

Faculties

Arkansas is the only state to retain completely segregated faculties in all its public colleges and universities, both predominantly white and predominantly Negro. Louisiana and Virginia do not have any faculty desegregation at a predominantly white school. The other Southern states and all the border states have begun desegregating faculties at their predominantly white schools of higher learning. The "Public Colleges and Universities" table above shows the number of institutions known to have desegregated faculties.

Special Schools

Only Alabama and Mississippi retain complete segregation in their special schools—ones for the blind, deaf, dumb, orphan, exceptional, retarded or delinquent children—and their trade schools. All programs receiving federal funds for education are required to end discrimination.

Ethnic Groups

States having such mixed blood or ethnic groups as Moors, Turks and Indians have accepted them in schools with whites, sometimes under court orders. The federal government continues to operate some separate schools for Indians on reservations. The USOE survey of school desegregation includes statistics on "Others" attending schools with whites. "Others" was defined as "any racial or national-origin group for which separate schools have in the past been maintained or which are recognized as significant 'minority groups' in the community."

Private Schools

Several states have experienced considerable growth of private schools for whites who want to avoid attending desegregated schools. Four states—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia—currently award state tuition grants to attend private schools. The grants have been under considerable legal attack, having been stopped completely in South Carolina and limited by court decisions elsewhere for use only in private, segregated schools where the state money does not provide the preponderant financial support.

ALABAMA

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance— 66
Not In Compliance— 52
Total—118*

*With Negroes & Whites—118

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment	571,200	273,800	845,000
In Desegregated Schools*	164,877	12,000 4.4%	176,877

*USOE Survey.

The first desegregation at this level in Alabama occurred with the opening of the 1963-64 term in Birmingham, Huntsville, Macon County (Tuskegee) and Mobile, all by federal court orders. Huntsville actually began desegregated classes on Sept. 9, 1963, a day before the other three districts. The admission of Negroes to the formerly all-white schools in all four districts had been blocked by state troopers acting under the orders of Gov. George Wallace. President John F. Kennedy federalized the Alabama National Guard on Sept. 10 and all five U.S. district judges in Alabama issued an order restraining further interference by the governor. In 1966-67, the state had 52 of its 118 school districts not in compliance with the desegregation guidelines of the U.S. Office of Education. These 52 included two, Bibb County and Tarrant, which had all federal funds cut off, and 50 with funds deferred or cut-off requested by USOE. State and local officials, under pressure of Gov. George C. Wallace and the 1966 legislative acts nullifying compliance agreements, refused to report any school statistics locally. The U.S. Office of Education received reports showing 277 desegregated schools with 164,877 whites and 6,430 Negroes. On the basis of these returns, the USOE projected that the state had 12,000 Negroes in schools with whites. The USOE table follows:

	Deseg. Schls.	In Desegregated Schools		On Desegregated Faculties	
		White	Negro	White	Negro
Alexander	2	1,391	36	29	41
Andalusia	1	948	7	2	31
Anniston	7	2,919	239	15	61
Athens	2	1,064	17	—	—
Autauga Co.	4	3,118	32	—	—
Baldwin Co.	1	507	3	—	—
Bessemer	2	1,012	26	—	—
Brewton	2	424	6	—	—
Bullock Co.	2	794	39	1	15
Butler Co.	4	2,599	29	5	58
Calhoun Co.	4	3,584	31	—	—
Carbon Hill	3	882	38	—	—
Choctaw Co.	2	1,471	45	—	—
Clay Co.	2	687	7	—	—
Cleburne Co.	2	1,131	31	—	—
Coffee Co.	1	535	10	1	19
Coosa Co.	3	934	24	—	2
Covington Co.	2	496	22	—	2
Crenshaw Co.	3	1,507	23	—	—
Cullman Co.	1	1,267	65	47	2
Daleville	1	1,076	14	—	—
DeKalb Co.	1	506	16	—	—
Decatur	7	5,209	83	33	28
Dothan	5	2,806	26	—	—
Elba	1	1,141	3	1	25
Elmore Co.	5	2,714	123	—	—
Enterprise	4	2,592	66	38	25
Etowah Co.	4	2,175	42	2	3
Eufaula	2	1,439	59	—	3
Fairfield	3	1,161	107	—	—
Fayette Co.	2	1,929	4	—	—
Florence	7	4,140	165	1	22
Fort Payne	3	1,668	59	4	3
Franklin Co.	1	819	12	—	—
Geneva Co.	2	1,186	3	2	5
Greene Co.	2	505	28	—	—
Houston Co.	2	1,628	13	—	—
Jackson Co.	4	2,682	139	73	2
Jacksonville	2	1,870	55	—	1
Jasper	1	554	2	—	—
Lamar Co.	2	1,774	8	8	5
Lauderdale Co.	7	4,326	217	92	5
Lee Co.	1	472	3	4	4
Limestone Co.	5	2,414	56	34	38
Macon Co.	3	7	2,719	11	80
Marion	2	561	11	3	10
Marshall Co.	6	4,650	69	—	—
Mobile Co.	10	8,633	86	—	—
Monroe Co.	2	938	8	—	—
Morgan Co.	3	2,801	56	—	—
Oneonta	2	926	71	—	—
Opelika	4	1,345	17	1	6
Opp	2	676	10	—	—
Ozark	5	2,495	52	66	47
Phenix City	4	2,533	141	6	73
Pickens Co.	3	1,854	8	—	—
Piedmont	3	1,131	17	—	—
Pike Co.	3	1,261	14	—	—
Randolph Co.	1	620	10	—	—
Roanoke	2	987	30	—	—
Russellville	3	1,680	75	19	16
Scottsboro	4	2,422	63	19	1
Selma	4	2,630	66	4	115
Sheffield	6	2,111	128	1	4
St. Clair Co.	1	502	2	8	7
Sumter Co.	3	838	16	—	—
Sylacauga	3	1,819	26	—	—
Talladega	4	1,412	726	—	—
Talladega Co.	7	3,349	65	—	—
Tallapoosa Co.	3	1,446	16	—	—
Tallassee	1	1,103	17	—	3
Thomasville	1	758	2	—	—
Troy	2	883	47	51	49
Tuscaloosa	7	2,768	142	79	88
Tuscaloosa Co.	8	4,379	88	78	132
Tuscumbia	3	1,549	88	9	18
Walker Co.	9	3,485	84	—	—
Winston Co.	2	1,245	19	—	—

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	19,131	9,786	28,917
On Desegregated Faculties**	752	1,072	1,824

*1964-65, last year available
**Reported to USOE, see table above.

Teacher desegregation began in the state in 1965-66, with some isolated transfers of Negro teachers to white schools in areas where Negro schools were closed to facilitate desegregation and where the Negro population was low.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	8	2
Enrollment**	33,839	3,322
Negroes in Biracial Schls.	295***	1,420

*All in Compliance **1964-65 ***Minimum estimate

Three of the state's seven predominantly white institutions of higher learning first desegregated by court order, and one of the two predominantly Negro schools voluntarily accepted a white student for a 1963 summer session. The University of Alabama first desegregated in February, 1956, when Autherine Lucy attended for several days by order of a federal court in *Lucy v. Adams.* She was driven from the campus by rioting and the Board of Trustees later expelled her for accusing university officials of conspiring in the disorders. The federal court upheld the expulsion but the school remained under permanent injunction to admit qualified Negroes. When three Negroes sought admission to the school in 1963, their suit, *Malone v. Mate,* was combined with the *Lucy* case and they were admitted in June, 1963, under the original order. Gov. George Wallace, who had campaigned on a pledge to "stand in the schoolhouse door" and to block any desegregation efforts, attempted to stop the admission on the main campus June 11, but he withdrew when President John F. Kennedy federalized the Alabama National Guard. Two of the Negroes were accepted by the school and the third enrolled without incident two days later at the Huntsville extension center. All state-supported colleges and universities signed federal compliance statements in 1965-66. Enrollments at the state-supported schools for 1964-65, the last year they were available, and estimates of minority enrollments for 1966-67 follow:

Predominantly White	Total Enrollment†	Negroes††
Alabama College	1,376	0
Auburn University	9,293	18
Florence State	1,875	40
Jacksonville State	3,018	24
Livingston State	950	1
Troy State*	2,798	1
Univ. of Alabama **	13,982	150
Univ. of S. Ala.	547	70
Totals	33,839	309

Predominantly Negro	Total Enrollment	Whites††
Ala. A&M	1,427	7
Ala. State	1,895	0
Totals	3,322	7

†1964-65

††Minimum estimates

*Includes main campus and two centers; President Ralph Adams denied presence of any Negroes but other sources reported one Negro student.

**Includes main campus, medical college, and six centers.

Faculties

The University of Alabama Medical School in Birmingham has two Negro M.D.'s on the teaching staff. Alabama State, the predominantly Negro school, has faculty members from India, the Philippines, China and the West Indies, but no native whites.

Special Schools

The state has 11 vocational technical schools but it is not known if the eight for whites and three for Negroes have desegregated.

Ethnic Groups

The USOE survey listed 1,114 "other" students in desegregated schools.

Private Schools

Alabama provides state tuition grants of $185 a year. The first Alabama private school that opened because of desegregation was Macon Academy, begun in 1963. Other private schools were formed in 1964-65 in Greene, Marengo, Hale, Dallas (Selma) and Perry counties, and in 1966-67 at Lowndesboro in Lowndes County.

ARKANSAS

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—391
Not In Compliance— 12
State Total—406*
USOE Total—403
*With Negroes & Whites—222

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment*	337,920	119,817	457,737
In Desegregated Schools**	151,970	18,100 15.1%	170,070

*Spring, 1966 **USOE Survey

The state's first desegregation was at Charleston and Fayetteville, both in 1954, both voluntary. Up to February, 1967, 12 districts had been reported not in compliance. Of the 391 districts in compliance, 233 signed HEW-441, nine followed court orders, and 149 signed HEW-441B. Three districts have had all federal funds terminated. Bright Star (all white), Hagen and Humnoke. The table below lists the statistics received by the U.S. Office of Education from districts reporting desegregated schools. The USOE totals for all the reporting districts were: 355 desegregated schools; 151,970 whites and 12,924 Negroes in desegregated schools. On the basis of these incomplete reports, the USOE estimated the state had 18,100 Negroes in schools with whites in 1966-67.

	Deseg. Schls.	In Deseg. Schools		On Deseg. Faculties	
		White	Negro	White	Negro
Alma	2	1,098	31		
Altheimer	1	408	47	18	39
Arkadelphia	3	1,439	143	37	31
Ark. City				6	6
Armorel	1	215	53		
Ashdown	2	848	68	3	19
Atkins	1	735	60	27	2
Augusta	2	687	32	17	17
Barton	1	476	189	33	1
Batesville	4	1,615	108	29	2
Bay-Brown	1	968	22		
Bearden	2	401	23		
Beebe	1	1,020	69		
Beedeville	1	231	40		
Benton	7	4,685	263	88	12
Bentonville Schools	2	1,408	12		
Biggers-Reyno	1	129	6		
Blevins	1	232	55	13	1
Blytheville	5	3,120	60	102	86
Bodcaw	1	87	21		
Bradley				13	13
Brickeys	1	87	9		
Brinkley	1	1,245	71		
Burdette	1	236	127	13	5
Cabot	3	1,671	9		
Caddo Gap	1	181	6		
Camden	3	1,146	49	7	60
Carlisle	1	352	43	31	5
Cherry Valley	1	155	29		
Chidester	1	101	34		
Clarendon	1	727	21	11	17
Clarksville	4	1,066	72		
Cotton Plant	1	282	30	1	1
County Line	1	448	1		
Crossett	5	2,275	59	64	41
Danville	2	422	10		
Dardanelle	2	2,058	114		
Delight	3	780	92		
Dell	1	326	199	21	3
DeQueen	4	1,149	62	2	4
Dermott	1	601	12	32	36
Des Arc	1	825	200	6	2
Desha Central	1	232	32	16	12
Desha-Drew	1	165	43	16	10
DeValls Bluff				1	13
DeWitt	3	1,579	246		
Dierks	1	553	47		
Drew Central	1	444	241	25	6
East End	1	212	55	11	1
East Side				8	33
Elaine	2	677	32		
Emerson	1	245	20	16	16
Emmet	1	116	15	2	2
Eudora	1	63	1	31	42
Fairview	1	1,527	34	60	1
Fayetteville				26	1
Fordyce	2	817	29		
Forrest City	7	2,969	206	76	55
Garland	2	77	9	7	6
Glendale	1	167	48		
Glenwood	1	407	5		
Gosnell	1	1,582	43		
Gould	1	304	71	1	1
Grady	1	209	103	2	18
Greenbrier	1	624	28		
Gurden	2	725	67	1	18
Guy-Perkins	1	158	46		
Hamburg	3	921	8	2	19
Hampton	1	512	381	29	9
Harmony Grove				1	2
Harrisburg	1	1,261	66		
Helena-W. Helena	6	2,990	202		
Hermitage	1	390	43		
Holly Grove	1	354	11	2	2
Hope	4	1,635	76	59	32
Horatio	1	403	22	17	1
Hot Springs	6	2,936	132	32	35
Hughes	1	717	18	2	3
Humnoke	1	225	44		
Humphrey	2	215	43	8	5
Huttig	1	59	61	2	1
Jonesboro	6	3,341	325	79	5
Judsonia	1	542	13		
Keiser	2	465	136	13	1
Kennett	1	384	81	18	3
Lake Hamilton	2	1,059	11		
Lake Village	1	824	54	6	36
Leola	1	110	11		
Lepanto	2	868	67	3	3
Lewisville	1	379	4	21	21
Linwood	1	62	74	11	15
Little Rock	17	7,350	1,511	299	200
Lonoke	1	1,028	613	46	26
Luxora	2	502	97	2	3
Magnolia	4	1,699	79	12	36
Malvern	5	2,248	116	43	19
Manila	1	995	3		
Mansfield	2	1,302	8		
Marianna	2	1,041	54	31	37
Marked Tree	3	1,216	164	46	12
Mayflower	1	136	48	7	2
McCrory	2	664	38		
McNeil	1	179	5	2	3
McRae	1	323	3		
Mineral Springs	1	234	19		
Monticello	2	877	47	18	24
Moro	1	255	43	2	16
Mount Holly	1	195	1		
Mountain Pine	1	486	110		
Murfreesboro	1	471	47	26	1
Nashville	1	645	90	2	10
Newark	1	321	4		
Newport	4	2,293	84	1	36
Norphlet	1	396	3	4	6
N. Little Rock	9	6,482	468	145	72
Oil Trough	2	700	4		
Okolona	1	93	23	7	9
Ola	1	428	12		
Osceola	4	1,330	20	23	5
Ouachita	2	392	17		
Palestine	1	361	21	12	1
Paragould	1	341	2		
Paris 386	2	987	11		
Parkers Chapel	1	241	25		
Parkin	2	556	15	5	6
Patmos	1	30	18		
Pine Bluff 593	11	5,280	214	229	131
Plum Bayou	1	100	109	18	22
Plumerville	1	204	138	13	3
Pocohontas	2	1,348	13		
Portland	1	261	17	3	1
Prattsville	1	204	67	1	1
Prescott	2	784	39	4	14
Quitman					
Rison	1	471	116	23	2
Russellville	5	2,575	99	3	1
Searcy	6	2,215	160	87	7
Shawnee	1	411	27	2	2
Sherrill	1	82	19	8	12
Sloan-Hendrix	1	378	17		
Smackover	2	706	80	32	6
South Side	2	681	16		
Sparkman	1	268	26	1	15
St. Charles	1	179	67		
Star City	1	935	24	3	17
Stephens	1	316	16	3	17
Stuttgart	3	681	76	4	31
Swifton	1	305	13		
Taylor	1	348	47	5	4
Texarkana	4	2,140	56	21	50
Thornton	1	232	12	14	15
Trumann	3	2,013	109	41	2
Turrell	1	325	31	4	3
Tyronza	1	269	60		
Van Buren S D 42	6	2,390	67		
Village	1	82	4		
Wabbaseka	1	137	25	14	23
Waldo	1	323	9	16	15
Walnut Ridge	1	1,350	7		
Warren	2	1,409	44	2	32

Washington	1	33	30	4	44
Watson	1	138	25	9	5
Watson Chapel	2	1,443	29	60	54
Weiner	2	409	36		
Wells Bayou	1	73	10	1	1
Wheatley	2	198	56	6	2
White Hall	3	1,326	113	30	2
Willisville Pub. Sch.	1	85	30		
Wilmar	1	138	147		
Wilmot				3	22
Wilson	2	534	75	33	19
Wonderview Pub. Sch.	1	162	29		
Woodlawn	1	329	13		
Wynne	2	1,531	169		

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	14,055	3,896	17,951
On Desegregated Faculties**	2,997	2,320	5,317

*1964-65
**USOE figures, see table above.

Little Rock had four white and four Negro teachers in desegregated situations in 1965-66 but segregation generally was maintained at this level in the state until 1966-67. No district was known to be refusing teacher desegregation this year. In the district-by-district table above, Little Rock shows 299 whites and 200 Negroes on desegregated faculties. Other sources report that 19 white teachers are on predominantly Negro faculties, and 22 Negroes are on predominantly white faculties. Similar figures are, for North Little Rock, 5 whites and 11 Negroes, and for Pine Bluff, 2 whites and 12 Negroes.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	7	1
Enrollment	29,160	2,203
Negroes in Biracial Schls.	303	2,200

*All in Compliance

The University of Arkansas desegregated voluntarily in January, 1948, and the other seven adopted desegregation in principle in the summer, 1955, on the advice of the state attorney general, who said the U.S. Supreme Court decisions would apply to them. Enrollments for 1966-67 follow:

Predominantly White	White	Negro
Univ. of Ark.	10,618	76
Ark. State	5,535	26
Ark. A&M	1,639	30
Ark. Polytech	2,370	15
Ark. St. Teachers	3,521	50
Henderson St. Teachers	2,904	100
Southern State	2,270	6
Totals	28,857	303
Predominantly Negro		
Ark. AM&N	3	2,200
State Totals	28,860	2,503

Faculties

No college has a desegregated faculty. No Negro teachers have lost jobs due to desegregation.

Special Schools

The state maintains schools for the blind, the deaf, the retarded and handicapped, the incorrigibles and delinquents and vocational-technical schools at the high school level. All except those for the incorrigible and delinquent (which have the word "school" in their titles but are actually penal institutions) submitted voluntary desegregation plans under the Civil Rights Act.

Ethnic Groups

As far as known, all children in these groups attend regular public schools with whites. The USOE Survey listed 398 "other" students in desegregated schools.

Private Schools

Desegregation is known to have prompted the formation of two private schools in Arkansas. One operated during the year the four Little Rock High schools were closed during the 1958-59 school desegregation crisis. White parents in Marwell School District, Phillips County, opened a private school in August, 1966. Federal courts have stopped several state laws designed to provide financial aid to private schools or their students.

DELAWARE

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance— 49
Not In Compliance— 0
Total— 49*

*With Negroes & Whites—44

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment	89,438	21,333	110,771
In Desegregated Schools	77,659	21,333 100%	98,992

Arden and Claymont were the first Delaware districts to desegregate, voluntarily admitting Negroes to schools with whites in 1953. New Castle County was a defendant in the original School Segregation Cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954 *(Belton v. Gebhart)*. Nine districts desegregated voluntarily. Then in 1960 a federal court ordered the state's grade-a-year plan ended and complete desegregation started in all grades and schools for the 1961-62 year—the first statewide desegregation order in the region. By November, 1965, all of the state's school districts had received federal approval of their desegregation proposals. For 1966-67, the state still had all districts in federal compliance and the state became the first in the region to have all of its Negro students actually attending schools with whites. Twenty districts signed HEW-441 and 30 signed HEW-441B. The state reported a total Negro enrollment of 21,333 and the U.S. Office of Education reported 22,500. The following table contains information based on both the state and federal reports:

District	Deseg. Schools	In Deseg. Schools		Negro Teachers Desegregated
		White	Negro	
NEW CASTLE COUNTY				
Arden	1	82	2	0
Gunning Bedford	3	852	178	4
Claymont	4	2,904	71	0
H.C. Conrad	1	1,285	19	0
DeLaWarr	7	2,950	1,474	47
John Dickinson	3	1,573	49	2
Alexis I. DuPont	4	1,984	56	0
Alfred I. DuPont	7	6,000*	16	0
Marshallton	5	2,796	181	11
Middleton	4	1,580	526	21
Mt. Pleasant	4	3,000*	4	2
New Castle	6	4,573	217	10
Newark	13	9,281	342	6
Newport	2	1,547	96	6
Oak Grove	0	0	0	0
Odessa	1	102	39	0
Richardson Park	0	0	0	0
Stanton	5	2,800*	16	3
Wilmington	21	5,568	9,213	298
Totals	91	48,877	12,499	410
KENT COUNTY				
Dover	8	3,837	1,277	44
Felton	1	882	248	4
Frederica	1	308	40	1
Harrington	2	998	290	8
Hartly	1	325	36	2
Houston	1	76	18	0
Kenton	1	111	45	2
Magnolia	1	199	53	2
Milford	5	2,372	589	17
Oak Point	0	0	0	1
Caesar Rodney	9	5,400	726	18
Rose Valley	0	0	0	0
Smyrna	6	2,019	476	9
Wiley's	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	16,517	3,798	108**
SUSSEX COUNTY				
Bridgeville	3	664	481	13
John M. Clayton	2	635	282	6
Delmar	1	503	74	1
Ellendale	1	102	150	3
Georgetown	2	1,441	222	5
Greenwood	1	575	157	2
William C. Jason	1	15	264	19
Laurel	4	1,633	457	15
Lewes	3	1,066	486	8
Lincoln	1	89	140	2
Lord Baltimore	1	419	159	1
Millsboro	3	859	537	7
Milton	2	666	384	10
Rehoboth	3	472	139	4
Seaford	7	2,632	741	29
Shelbyville	2	494	363	6
Totals	37	12,265	5,036	131**
State Totals	164	77,659	21,333	649**

*Estimated

**Kent County has four Negro teachers on a vocational technical school staff and Sussex County has three Negroes at a similar school, making the state total 656 Negro teachers on desegregated staffs.

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers	4,544	656	5,200
On Desegregated Faculties	2,647	656	3,303

In the state's phase-out program for all-Negro schools, efforts to relocate the displaced Negro teacher were successful. All 656 Negro teachers in the state were reported to be on desegregated faculties.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	1	1
Enrollment	5,950	898
Negroes in Biracial Schls.	50**	863**

*Both In Compliance
**Estimated

The University of Delaware, only formerly all-white, tax-supported school in the state, announced in 1948 that it would accept Negroes for graduate courses not offered at Delaware State College. The university admitted Negro undergraduates under order from the Court of Chancery in 1950.

	White	Negro
Delaware State College	35*	863*
Univ. of Delaware	5,900*	50*
TOTALS	5,935*	913*

*Estimated

Faculties

The University of Delaware has one Negro on its 400-member faculty at present, although at one time it had two Negroes. The predominantly Negro Delaware State has an estimated 17 non-Negroes on its faculty, which includes Chinese and others as well as whites.

Special Schools

Delaware does not maintain any special schools, as such, for the blind, deaf, dumb, etc. Instead, schools themselves operate such units in rooms inside the regular school buildings. Such classes are open to members of all races.

Ethnic Groups

Delaware's Constitution called for separate schools for Indians, Moors, Negroes and whites. In the desegregation process, the small schools for ethnic groups were dissolved.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Public Elementary and High Schools

D.C. constitutes a single desegregated school district.

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment	13,369	133,275	146,644
In Desegregated Schools	12,729	114,976 86.3%	127,705

Complete desegregation began in 1954 after the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Bolling v. Sharpe* and the other School Segregation Cases. For the 1966-67 school year, the District has 30 all-Negro schools with an enrollment of 18,299 students. One all-white school (Americanization School) has 640 students. The white-Negro ratio continued its change: From October, 1965, to October, 1966, the Negroes in elementary and secondary schools increased by 4,432, while the whites dropped by 1,804. The percentage of Negro enrollment is now 90.8.

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	1,336	3,638	4,974

*1963-64, last available; Includes Teachers College faculty

All faculties in the District school system are desegregated. No racial distinctions are made in either hiring or assigning teachers to schools, including Teachers College faculty.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	0	1
Enrollment	0	1,505
Negroes in Biracial Schls.	0	1,294

*In Compliance

D.C. Teachers College is the only strictly public college in the District. The school resulted from the merger of the district's two uniracial colleges in 1954.

Special Schools

All are desegregated in practice or policy.

U. S. Civil Rights Acts

Civil Rights Act of 1957—Established U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, to collect and study information on denial of equal protection of the laws, to appraise the laws and policies of the federal government in this area, and to report findings to Congress and the president; and provided for appointment of additional assistant attorney general, elevating the civil rights section of the Department of Justice to the status of a division.

Civil Rights Act of 1960—Strengthened measures available to the federal government for dealing with obstructions of court orders and burnings of schools and churches; and allowed government to provide schooling for children of military personnel where not available otherwise.

Civil Rights Act of 1964—Directed U.S. Office of Education to report to Congress in two years on minorities in nation's schools ("Equal Educational Opportunities," Coleman-Campbell); authorized Office of Education to give technical and financial assistance on request to local school systems desegregating; authorized U.S. attorney general to file desegregation suits on behalf of public schools and colleges under certain conditions; provided for withholding funds from segregated schools; and created Community Relations Service as a conciliation agency.

FLORIDA

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—65
Not In Compliance— 2
Total—67*
*With Negroes & Whites—67

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment	967,721	289,871	1,257,592
In Desegregated Schools*	606,628	64,574 22.3%	671,202

*Florida Department of Education

The first school district in the state to desegregate, Dade County (Miami), acted voluntarily in 1959 in advance of a court order. In 1965-66, all 67 county school districts had received federal approval of their desegregation proposals, and Florida was the first Southern state to have all districts in official compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For 1966-67, all districts were in compliance except two. Pasco County, which is desegregated, has filed a court suit contesting the USOE guidelines. Three signed HEW-441, 46 signed HEW-441B, and 16 are under court order. For 1966-67, the State Department of Education reported 64,574 Negroes in schools with whites, or 22.3 per cent. The U.S. Office of Education received reports from all but a few districts and estimated the state total at 60,000 Negroes in desegregated schools. The USOE survey, which listed 664 desegregated schools with 454,827 whites and 42,517 Negroes follows:

		In Deseg. Schools		Deseg. Teachers	
County Districts	Deseg. Schls.	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alachua	19	12,428	3,040	300	201
Baker	4	1,642	45	33	23
Bay	6	6,782	262		
Bradford	5	2,602	103	104	31
Brevard	32	32,349	1,613	530	85
Broward	45	41,596	4,417	1,317	689
Calhoun	2	1,072	58	55	19
Citrus	5	2,006	136	42	23
Clay	6	4,144	113	178	7
Collier	7	3,320	189	118	38
Columbia	6	3,838	108	7	40
Dade*	119	110,950	21,333	6,828	1,915
De Soto	3	1,635	61	1	42
Dixie	2	1,070	24	25	9
Duval	1	984	31		
Franklin	3	1,166	78	56	5
Gadsden	5	3,215	175	174	46
Gilchrist	1	486	10		7
Glades	2	496	55	16	1
Gulf	3	1,765	277	63	5
Hardee	6	2,636	369	48	6
Hendry	3	1,906	68	30	5
Hernando	3	2,139	84	1	36
Highlands	6	3,599	236	13	54
Hillsborough	53	43,059	3,379	811	355
Holmes	3	1,337	82	34	2
Jackson	9	5,033	418	152	44
Jefferson	1	905	40	51	47
Lafayette	1	554	18	5	1
Lake	20	8,852	360	177	98
Lee	6	1,295	58	371	87
Leon	10	9,184	169		
Levy	6	1,896	331	84	39
Liberty	2	509	18	2	8
Madison	2	882	112	28	81
Manatee	16	9,891	579	333	103
Marion	18	8,219	614	150	107
Martin	9	3,300	241	157	48
Nassau	7	3,885	141	38	2
Okaloosa	19	14,440	784	296	10
Okeechobee	4	2,007	135	76	13
Orange (Orlando)	35	28,649	1,963	370	280
(Winter Garden)	2	1,648	91	68	1
Osceola	7	3,581	400	84	18
Palm Beach	47	25,969	5,001	685	550
Pasco	9	5,374	144		
Pinellas	23	11,925	3,916	159	225
Polk	7	4,791	541	44	3
Putnam	10	5,541	440	203	97
Santa Rosa	5	3,588	122	99	4
Sarasota	14	9,368	685	588	66
Seminole	13	10,752	414	353	150
St. Johns	7	3,502	92	14	23
St. Lucie	6	5,936	366	161	93
Sumter	7	2,180	110	59	6
Suwannee	5	2,699	82	146	13
Taylor	4	2,779	38	4	1
Union	1	894	48	7	5
Volusia	6	2,209	632	73	45
Wakulla	2	908	38	50	21
Walton	2	2,080	35	71	3
Washington	3	1,985	44	89	10

*Dade County not included in reports to USOE; County issued full desegregation report, October, 1966.

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	39,325	11,723	51,048
On Desegregated Faculties**	15,957	5,942	21,899

*Estimated
**Based on reports to USOE and Dade County special report

Two counties, Dade and Sarasota, had desegregated teaching staffs before all Florida counties accepted the principal of faculty desegregation under the 1965-66 federal guidelines. For district figures, see table above.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	29	1
Enrollment	132,330	3,482
Negroes in Biracial Schools	9,928	0

*All In Compliance

The first Negro to attend the University of Florida, George H. Starke, enrolled in the Law School in September, 1958, by a court order in *Hawkins v. Board of Control*. The university enrolled its first Negro undergraduates for 1962-63. By 1965-66, all five branches of the Florida university system and all county junior colleges were in compliance with federal regulations. For the 1966-67 school year, the state completed phasing out all of its predominantly Negro junior colleges. Some combined the campuses and others retained both campuses but desegregated each. Dade County (Miami) for example had 13,838 whites and 820 Negroes at one campus of its junior college and 3,603 whites and 270 Negroes at the other campus. Enrollments by race follow for the schools, where available:

	Enrollments	
Predominantly White	**White**	**Negro**
Fla. Atlantic Univ.	3,482	0
Florida State Univ.	14,235	84
Univ. of Fla.	17,980	58
Univ. of S. Fla.	9,012	38
25 County Junior Colleges	77,693*	9,748*
Totals	122,402	9,928
Predominantly Negro		
Fla. A&M Univ.	0	3,482
State Totals	122,402	13,410

*Estimated

Faculties

Florida State University and Florida A&M University have had a faculty-exchange program, involving a number of professors and instructors. An estimated 150 Negroes hold teaching and administrative positions at the 25 county junior colleges. With the closing of the last predominantly Negro junior colleges, some faculty members transferred to the predominantly white colleges, but many reportedly reverted to positions in the county secondary schools or lost their jobs. The predominantly white universities have Negroes in staff positions but none at the professor level.

Special Schools

An official policy of desegregation is in effect at all state schools, including three industrial schools for boys and two for girls. The Florida State School for Deaf and Blind at St. Augustine has a desegregation policy.

Ethnic Groups

All Indians go to regular white schools except those attending two federally operated schools on federal reservations at Dania and Brighton. The USOE survey listed 3,302 "other" students in desegregated schools.

GEORGIA

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—151
Not In Compliance— 45
State Total—195*
USOE Total—196
*With Negroes & Whites—189

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment*	776,281	388,140	1,164,421
In Desegregated Schools**	380,981	34,300 8.8%	415,281

*Estimated
**USOE Survey

Negroes first entered schools with whites in Atlanta in August, 1961, under federal court order. An estimated 20,436 Negroes are now in predominantly white schools, according to the State Department of Education. The U.S. Office of Education reported an estimated 34,300 Negroes attending with whites in schools either predominantly white or predominantly Negro. Of the 195 school systems (USOE lists 196), 151 are in compliance, five signed HEW-441, 9 are under court orders, and 137 signed HEW-441B. The 42 districts not in compliance include five that have had all federal funds terminated: Glascock, Randolph, Seminole, Terrell and Toombs counties. The state reported these figures on the number of Negroes in formerly all-white schools, only by congressional districts:

Congressional District	1965-66	1966-67
First	467	447
Second	348	1,766
Third	305	557
4th & 5th	6,419	7,855
Sixth	578	1,172
Seventh	412	3,834
Eighth	199	1,666
Ninth	316	1,087
Tenth	421	2,052
Totals	9,465	20,436

Figures reported to the U.S. Office of Education showed 692 desegregated schools with 388,981 whites and 29,376 Negroes. On the basis of these figures, the USOE estimated 34,300 Negroes were attending schools with whites in Georgia. The district-by-district figures received by USOE follow:

School	Deseg. Schools	In Deseg. Schools		On Deseg. Faculties	
Districts		White	Negro	White	Negro
Americus	4	1,710	46	1	31
Atkinson Co.	3	1,069	9		
Atlanta	54	30,392	8,056	314	1,008
Bacon Co.	2	1,880	6	6	2
Baker Co.	1	380	59	1	24
Baldwin Co.	8	3,388	186	19	20
Banks Co.	2	987	103		
Barrow Co.	2	562	13		
Bartow Co.	5	2,910	146		
Ben Hill Co.	1	269	5	8	9
Berrien Co.	5	1,993	68		2
Brantley Co.	2	875	73	7	2
Bremen	2	1,019	57		
Brooks Co.	4	1,381	34		
Bryan Co.	2	741	31	46	5
Buford				3	1
Bullock Co.	6	2,787	89	1	103
Burke Co.	3	1,201	23		
Butts Co.	2	1,186	35	17	33
Calhoun	1	306	8		
Calhoun Co.	1	269	8		
Camden Co.	3	1,517	8	22	20
Candler Co.	2	935	48	16	23
Carroll Co.	7	4,876	246	25	5
Carrollton	4	1,778	94	1	22
Cartersville	4	1,966	110	79	7
Catoosa Co.	5	2,741	93	20	1
Cedartown	4	2,017	54	44	5
Chatham Co.				34	1
Chattahoochee Co.	1	249	13		12
Chattooga Co.	8	3,833	625	135	29
Cherokee Co.	3	2,705	30	7	14
Clarke Co.	11	6,626	529	199	74
Clay Co.	1	297	29	1	25
Clinch Co.	3	1,041	26	5	1
Cobb Co.	21	15,760	537	242	18
Cochran	2	911	17		
Coffee Co.	6	2,985	1,449	74	66
Colquitt Co.	5	1,522	153		
Columbia Co.	5	3,711	68	6	9
Commerce	3	1,257	27	2	7
Cook Co.	3	1,781	112	61	4
Coweta Co.	5	1,997	56		
Crawford Co.	1	513	1	6	45
Crisp Co.	5	2,505	94	2	33
Dade Co.	3	963	41	34	2
Dalton	5	3,128	353	89	22
Decatur	6	2,074	244	2	34
Decatur Co.	1	474	1		
DeKalb Co.	24	25,176	594	800	76
Dodge Co.	5	2,603	36	1	44
Dooly Co.	4	1,228	19		
Dougherty Co.	16	10,181	1,124	32	34
Douglas Co.	5	3,524	43		
Dublin City-Laurins Co.	5	2,089	128	2	7
Early Co.	1	646	6		
Elbert Co.	1	965	7	10	13
Emanuel Co.	4	2,612	89	13	5
Evans Co.	1	1,132	3	8	5
Fitzgerald	2	1,235	62	61	31
Floyd Co.	12	7,759	588	123	17
Franklin Co.	4	2,382	42		1
Fulton Co.	15	9,221	166	193	94
Gainesville	4	1,996	81	51	77
Gordon Co.	2	1,333	11	54	3
Grady Co.	3	1,898	72		
Greene Co.	2	1,098	17		
Griffin City-Spalding Co.	8	4,822	162	156	78
Gwinnett Co.	13	8,036	159	80	3
Habersham Co.	6	3,083	139	21	1
Hall Co.	5	2,784	53		
Hancock Co.	1	287	66	9	9
Haralson Co.	3	1,862	132	44	3
Harris Co.	4	868	45	15	8
Hart Co.	3	1,722	9	5	35
Hawkinsville	1	609	21		
Henry Co.	7	3,414	85		
Hogansville	1	445	26	2	25
Houston Co.	13	9,615	243		
Irvin Co.	1	619	51		
Jackson Co.				8	23
Jeff Davis Co.	2	1,681	55		
Jefferson Co.	4	1,727	98		
Jenkins Co.				19	19
Jones Co.	3	1,468	16		
LaGrange	8	3,091	79	23	10
Lamar Co.	1	497	8	1	41
Lanier Co.	1	816	59	35	3
Lee Co.	1	782	20	3	4
Liberty Co.	4	1,606	702	58	50
Lincoln Co.				2	3
Long Co.	1	646	12	27	33
Lowndes Co.	6	3,484	185	124	73
Lumpkin Co.	2	1,135	41	16	1
Macon Co.	4	943	35		
Madison Co.	3	1,292	10		
Marietta	11	5,003	565	86	25
Marion Co.	1	565	4	5	35
McDuffie Co.	3	1,684	13	16	10
McIntosh Co.	1	790	58	34	6
Meriwether Co.	5	2,141	96	26	18
Miller Co.	1	560	1	7	5
Mitchell Co.	2	1,335	33	47	56
Montgomery Co.				36	29
Moultrie Co.	6	3,218	170		
Murray Co.	2	1,451	11		
Newnan	3	1,737	44		
Oconee Co.	2	1,335	36	22	25
Oglethorpe Co.	1	30	1,047	2	36
Paulding Co.	5	2,949	94	32	2
Peach Co.	4	1,733	88	4	59
Pelham	2	1,023	50	1	34
Pickens Co.	3	1,570	109	56	4
Pike Co.	3	740	34		
Polk Co.	6	2,426	177	3	18
Putnam Co.	2	984	34	2	55
Quitman Co.	1	218	12		
Rabun Co.	1	582	3		
Randolph Co.	1	393	3	1	5
Richmond Co.	19	11,977	835	136	30
Rockdale Co.	3	2,795	65	39	39
Rome	11	4,544	596	216	74
Schley Co.	1	314	14	15	2
Stephens Co.	5	2,452	111	16	4
Stewart	2	486	6	4	50
Sumter Co.	3	734	467	17	19
Tallulah Falls	1	185	7		
Tattnall Co.				11	7
Telfair Co.	5	1,798	32	20	1
Terrell Co.	2	966	11		
Thomas Co.	3	1,690	65	15	14
Thomaston	2	1,662	52	10	5
Thomasville	5	2,380	163	8	61
Tift Co.	5	3,405	89	73	46
Toccoa	2	1,030	24	20	28

Trion	2	922	35	1	1
Troup Co.	7	2,434	83	60	28
Turner Co.	3	1,227	58	1	3
Twiggs Co.	1	502	43	39	57
Upson Co.	2	691	18	17	43
Valdosta	7	4,031	378	96	57
Vidalia	3	1,411	29		
Walker Co.	11	5,875	158	91	19
Walton Co.	3	2,165	43		
Ware Co.	8	3,445	244	83	4
Warren Co.	1	589	9	4	6
Washington Co.	3	1,782	31	1	8
Wayne Co.	3	2,603	66	43	7
Webster Co.	1	193	9	1	22
West Point	2	541	23	3	17
White Co.	3	1,518	101	36	2
Whitfield Co.	12	6,420	54		
Wilcox Co.	2	929	9	44	35
Wilkes Co.	3	2,445	1,367	6	51
Wilkinson Co.	1	254	8	49	52
Winder	2	1,500	20		
Worth Co.	5	1,835	91	30	3

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers	28,750	14,375	43,125

On Desegregated Faculties*

	State Survey	USOE Survey*
White	408	5,226
Negro	271	4,066
Totals	679	9,292

*See table above

Atlanta began teacher desegregation in 1964 and many districts held desegregated staff meetings and in-service training sessions for the first time in 1965. USOE reported 5,226 whites and 4,066 Negroes on desegregated faculties in 1966-67 (See table above). For 1966-67, the state reported the following teachers and staff members:

District	Whites Formerly All-Negro Schools	Negroes Formerly All-White Schools
1	13	10
2	15	9
3	19	8
4 & 5	208	36
6	21	22
7	22	90
8	44	29
9	17	20
10	49	45
Totals	408	271

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	20	3
Enrollment	56,097	4,135
Negroes in Biracial Schls.**	475	2,817

*All In Compliance
**Estimated

The University of Georgia, the first to desegregate, admitted two Negroes in January, 1961, under court order in *Holmes v. Danner,* briefly suspended them because of disorders on the campus, then readmitted them under court order. In 1959, a U.S. District Court had prohibited consideration on the basis of race for admission to Georgia State College, although the plaintiffs in the case *(Hunt v. Arnold)* were not ordered admitted. Georgia State voluntarily accepted its first Negro student in the summer, 1962. All schools in the university system have signed compliance statements, but two of them—Middle Georgia College and North Georgia College—remain all white and one—Albany State—remains all Negro. An estimated 475 Negroes are believed attending predominantly white schools, but no figures are available by race. Six whites attend predominantly Negro schools.

Predominantly White Schools	Enrollment Total*	Enrollment Negro
Abraham Baldwin Agric.	1,407**	2
Albany Jr.	620**	8
Armstrong	986	Some
Augusta	1,274	?
Brunswick	654**	40
Columbus	1,242**	30
Gainesville Jr.	419**	31
Ga. Southern	2,963	?
Ga. Southwestern	1,505**	5
Ga. State	8,237**	118
Ga. Inst. of Tech.	8,111	Some
Kennesaw Jr.	—	Some
Medical Coll. of Ga.	564	?
Middle Ga.	944	0
N. Ga.	1,137**	0
S. Ga.	750	Several
Univ. of Ga.	14,829	Some
Valdosta St.	1,987**	7
W. Ga.	1,856	Some
Woman's Coll. of Ga.	1,110**	10
Totals	50,595	475†
Predominantly Negro		
Albany St.	1,312	1,312
Ft. Valley St.	1,654	1,653
Savannah St.	1,169	1,164
Totals	4,135	4,129
State Totals	54,730	4,604

*1965-66 except where noted †Estimated
**1966-67

Faculties

Three of the predominantly white schools and all three predominantly Negro schools have desegregated faculties. Georgia State has one Negro among its 280 faculty members and the University of Georgia and West Georgia College have an unknown number of Negro faculty members. At the Negro schools, the white faculty members are in number: Albany State, two; Fort Valley, one; and Savannah State, seven (and three other non-Negroes).

Special Schools

The state's school for the mentally retarded is desegregated, as are the state schools for the blind, deaf, mute and delinquent children. Numerous vocational-technical schools have desegregated.

Ethnic Groups

The USOE survey listed 1,919 "other" students in desegregated schools.

Private Schools

Private schools exist in the state's larger population areas of Georgia but only one has opened in a small town. John Hancock Academy in Sparta opened in August, 1966, with 203 students, nearly half the white children of school age in Hancock County. The county has the highest Negro-to-white ratio of any in the state and opposition to public-school desegregation was strong.

KENTUCKY

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—200
Not In Compliance— 0
Total—200*
*With Negroes & Whites—167

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment	613,919	60,540	674,459
In Desegregated Schools*	385,654	54,571 90.1%	440,225

*State Dept. of Education report

In 1955, when desegregation began, there were 348 all-Negro schools in Kentucky. The first desegregation came on June 6, 1955, when a Negro girl entered summer school in Fayette County. By fall of 1966, state officials said only 12 all-Negro schools remained and 851 schools in the state have desegregated their student body or faculty—or both. Desegregation in the state was spurred in some cases by lawsuits and beginning in 1962-63, by State Department of Education persuasion. In 1966 the state established a fulltime position of desegregation coordinator. Of the 200 school districts in the state, 165 signed an HEW-441, 30 the HEW-441B, and five others desegregated under court orders. The district figures below (with noted exceptions) come from the U.S. Office of Education survey, which listed 577 desegregated schools with 294,817 whites and 27,094 Negroes.

	Deseg. Schls.	In Deseg. Schools		On Deseg. Faculties	
		White	Negro	White	Negro
Adair Co.	6	2,172	137	28	2
Anderson Co.	3	1,135	119	37	2
Ashland	6	3,708	229	68	5
Augusta	1	325	3		
Barbourville	1	489	28		
Bardstown	2	1,129	220	50	3
Barren Co.	6	3,376	192	34	1
Boone Co.	6	3,195	12		
Bowling Green	5	3,007	765	164	24
Boyd Co.	1	811	116	33	1
Boyle Co.	4	1,825	75	20	1
Bracken Co.	2	495	3		
Breathitt Co.	1	1,135	2		
Breckinridge Co.	4	1,932	216	45	5
Bullitt Co.	5	4,046	33	32	2
Butler Co.	2	1,355	9		
Caldwell Co.	3	1,985	113	87	4
Calloway Co.	4	1,383	26		
Carroll Co.	4	1,492	47		
Caverna	3	862	163	17	1
Central City	2	921	103		
Christian Co.	8	4,535	1,181	46	27
Clark Co.	6	3,248	162	92	9
Clay Co.	3	1,712	91	19	1
Covington	5	3,646	330	162	8
Crittenden Co.	2	875	5		
Cumberland Co.	2	1,154	146	38	2
East Bernstadt	1	278	17		
Eminence	2	396	166	11	2
Fayette Co.	22	15,461	1,348	479	29
Franklin Co.	4	4,192	118	53	3
Fulton	3	605	87	3*	5*
Fulton Co.	4	1,123	246	55	10
Garrard Co.	5	1,886	222	53	3
Georgetown	2	786	215	21	1
Green Co.	3	1,750	181	77	3
Greenup	2	469	39	9	1
Hancock Co.	2	744	22	17	1
Harlan	2	1,196	249	52	5
Harlan Co.	13	4,245	304	97	11
Harrison Co.	5	2,832	157	37	3
Hart Co.	5	2,012	331	76	5
Hazard	4	1,788	228	54	4
Henderson	7	2,446	659	100	11
Hopkinsville				3*	39*
Hopkins Co.	14	5,584	476	159	17
Jackson Co.					
Jefferson Co.	35	42,799	1,677	779	58
Jenkins	4	964	86	8	1
Jessamine Co.	5	2,736	289	111	4
Johnson Co.					
Knott Co.	4	1,116	58	12	1
Knox Co.	2	1,928	80	64	2
La Rue Co.	5	2,344	154	31	2
Laurel Co.	2	1,308	41	39	1
Lee Co.	1	470	5		
Lexington	3*	400*	1,233*	49*	60*
Livingston Co.	2	656	9		
Louisville	23*	3,909*	18,363*	307*	182*
Madison Co.	8	4,431	152	74	3
Marion Co.	7	2,589	324	57	5
Marshall Co.	1	20	1		
Mason Co.	7	2,119	242	44	3
Maysville	7	1,100	300	41	7
McCracken Co.	9	5,061	167	22	3
Meade Co.	1	800	48	32	1
Mercer Co.	5	1,373	26		
Montgomery Co.	2	1,497	93		
Monticello	1	751	40		
Morgan Co.	1	496	3		
Mount Sterling	1	415	90	23	3
Muhlenberg Co.	6	3,341	152	170	7
Murray	4	1,151	120	49	3
Ohio Co.	1	252	3		
Ohio Co.	2	1,303	28		
Oldham Co.	3	1,476	95		
Owen Co.	3	1,175	65	34	1
Owensboro	9	3,810	687	184	18
Paducah	11	4,617	1,379	224	44
Paris	3	1,004	388		
Pendleton Co.	1	573	3		
Pikeville	2	1,327	68	25	1
Providence	1	304	87	27	5
Richmond	3	469	400	14	10
Rowan Co.	1	518	3		
Russell Co.	2	662	25	18	1
Russellville	2	1,331	252	62	5
Scott Co.	6	2,312	261	99	3
Scottsville	2	572	68		
Shelbyville	3	1,285	406	55	7
Simpson Co.	6	2,449	479	98	12
Somerset	5	2,324	156	58	3
Spencer Co.	2	1,144	93		
Taylor Co.	2	1,902	98	43	2
Todd Co.	4	1,583	467	79	8
Trigg Co.	2	1,433	504	83	10
West Point	1	243	9	8	1
Whitley Co.	1	322	1		
Woodford Co.	6	2,033	370	23	2

*District not included in USOE reports; statistics taken from incomplete, preliminary report of State Department of Education, which showed the desegregated schools with Negro majorities.

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers	25,201	1,507	26,708
On Desegregated Faculties*	17,091	1,507	18,598

*State Department of Education

In 1954-55 there were 1,279 teachers in the all-Negro schools, putting the proportion of Negro teachers at about 6.4 per cent of a total professional staff of about 20,000. By 1963-64 the total staff had grown to 26,523. But the number of Negro teachers had decreased proportionately, to 1,502—or 5.7 per cent of the total. The downward trend continued during the 1965-66 term. There were 1,389 Negro classroom teachers (fulltime), representing 5.4 per cent of the total fulltime staff. The ratio for 1966-67 is 5.6 per cent of the total. The ratio of the current Negro pupil population to the total pupil population, however, is 9 per cent. Most observers feel the change is due mainly to pressure from the federal and state education offices, the State Board of Education and the State Commission on Human Rights, which on July 1, 1966, became empowered by law to act in cases of job discrimination against teachers. In 1965 the commission had reports of 55 to 60 cases of Negro teachers or administrators who, because of their race, had been fired, threatened with dismissal or demoted between the spring and fall terms. Considerable publicity attended a number of these cases. In 1966 only a few such cases were reported and the state applied increased pressure on districts to keep Negro teachers and hire new ones as more classrooms became desegregated. For district-by-district figures, see the table above.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	7	1
Enrollment**	51,197	1,425
Negroes in Biracial Schools**	1,583	1,077

*All In Compliance
**1965-66; racial breakdown and totals are unofficial estimates.

All eight tax-supported colleges and universities are desegregated in practice. Only the University of Kentucky and Paducah Junior College desegregated under court order. The university first admitted Negroes to the graduate schools in June, 1949. The school's undergraduate divisions were opened to Negroes voluntarily in 1954. All but the university's athletic teams are desegregated. In December, 1965, however, the university signed the first Negro to a Southeastern Conference athletic grant in aid. All the university community colleges have biracial enrollments. The following table includes 1965-66 enrollments. Racial breakdowns are unofficial, based on estimates from campus sources and other state education officials.

	Enrollment*	
Predominantly White	**White**	**Negro**
Eastern Ky. State	6,839	110
Morehead State	4,497	171
Murray State	5,516	212
Paducah Junior	1,092	67
Univ. of Ky.		
Lexington	12,268	146
Ashland	707	29
Elizabethtown	526	12
Fort Knox	239	41
Henderson	360	27
Hopkinsville	213	7
Northern Ky.	1,071	60
Prestonsburg	509	9
Somerset	349	6
Southeast	348	17
Univ. of Louisville	7,516	409
Western Ky. State	7,564	260
TOTALS	49,614	1,583
Predominantly Negro		
Kentucky State	348**	1,077
STATE TOTALS	49,962	2,660

*Totals include full and parttime students.
**Most white students at Kentucky State attend evening credit courses. Daytime white enrollment is increasing, however.

Faculties

Among tax-supported institutions, only the University of Louisville, the University of Kentucky, Morehead State and the predominantly Negro Kentucky State College had both white and Negro faculty members in 1965-66. The University of Louisville reported three Negroes; Kentucky State, 10 whites; Morehead and the University of Kentucky, one Negro each. Eastern Kentucky had a Negro staff member in the summer of 1965. Eastern and Western were reported to be actively seeking to recruit Negro faculty members for 1966, as was the University of Louisville.

Special Schools

All state vocational schools, institutions for the blind, deaf, retarded and delinquent children are open to Negroes. In 1963, the State Board of Business Schools adopted an anti-discrimination regulation aimed at opening all business schools to Negroes. In 1961, the state accepted five Negroes at the previously all-white Kentucky Children's Home at Lyndon. In the past, the state had provided care for dependent Negro children in foster homes. The Lincoln Institute, a state-supported boarding high school in Shelby County for Negroes, was closed at the end of the 1966 school term on recommendation of a state economy commission. The school will become an academy for bright, but deprived, Kentucky high school pupils. Opening was set for fall, 1966, but then postponed for at least one year.

Ethnic Groups

The USOE survey lists 960 "other" students in desegregated schools.

LOUISIANA

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—46
Not In Compliance—21
Total—67*
*With Negroes & Whites—67

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment	502,870	317,785	820,655
In Desegregated Schools	118,086*	10,697† 3.4%	128,783

*USOE survey †State Department of Education

Orleans Parish (New Orleans), first district to desegregate, began with a grade-a-year plan in November, 1960, by order of federal court. Admission of Negroes was accompanied by protest demonstrations by whites and a series of delay attempts by state officials and the legislature. By February, 1967, 46 of the 67 school districts had received federal approval of their desegregation proposals: None signed a HEW-441 form; 43 submitted court-ordered plans; three signed HEW-441B. The state has 21 non-complying districts and all federal funds have been terminated for the following 17 parish (county) systems:

- Avoyelles
- Caldwell
- Cameron
- Catahoula
- De Soto
- East Carroll
- Franklin
- Grant
- Morehouse
- Ouachita
- Red River
- Sabine
- St. Bernard
- Tensas
- Union
- West Carroll
- Winn

The USOE received reports showing 174 desegregated schools attended by 118,086 whites and 4,201 Negroes. The state Department of Education figures, combined with USOE figures and those from other sources, show 10,697 Negroes in schools with whites. The available figures on Louisiana follow:

Districts	Deseg. Schools[1]	In Deseg. Schls. White[1]	In Deseg. Schls. Negro[2]	On Deseg. Faculties White	On Deseg. Faculties Negro
Acadia			20		
Allen	5	3,480	208		
Assumption	4	1,789	203	3	8
Beauregard	4	2,773	46		
Bienville			5		
Bogalusa (city)	1	368	86		
Bossier	6	4,542	44[5]		
Caddo			6		
Calcasieu	14	8,631	400[5]		
Claiborne			30		
Concordia			14		
E. Baton Rouge	6	3,272	209[3]	4	6
E. Feliciana			17		
Evangeline			5[3]		
Grant			1		
Iberia			52		
Iberville	3	1,530	25[3]		
Jackson			17		
Jefferson	4	3,337	422[3]		
Jefferson Davis	8	3,614	42		
Lafayette			80		
Lafourche			63		
Lake Charles (city)			20[4]		
Lincoln	1	806	3		
Livingston	1	701	5		
Madison	2	1,394	45		
Monroe (city)	1		2		
Natchitoches			28		
Orleans			6,694	4[3]	3[3]
Ouachita	5	4,906	8		
Plaquemines			146[3]		
Pointe Coupee			18[3]		
Rapides			74		
Richland			3		
St. Bernard	6	5,348	88		
St. Charles			116		
St. Helena	2	710	25		
St. James	3	1,536	53		
St. John			86[3]		
St. Landry			89		
St. Martin	2	2,388	34		
St. Mary			102		
St. Tammany			13		
Tangipahoa	1	340	5		
Tensas	6	3,687	519[5]		
Terrebonne	14	8,604	324		
Vermillion	4	3,569	51		
Vernon	5	3,712	72	61	36
Webster	3	2,042	15		
W. Baton Rouge			34		
W. Feliciana			30		

[1] USOE Survey
[2] State Dept. of Education, except as indicated
[3] Other sources
[4] Minimum estimate
[5] USOE Survey; state reported none.

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers	22,574	12,665	35,239
On Desegregated Faculties	72	53	125

Only four districts report instances of teacher desegregation. See table above. In Orleans Parish, four whites teach in three all-Negro schools, and three Negro teachers are at a predominantly white school, but the total number of teachers involved is unknown.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	10	3
Enrollment	65,177	21,790
Negroes in Biracial Schools	1,000**	NA†

*All In Compliance
**Estimated minimum
†Not Available

Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge began admitting Negroes to its graduate divisions in 1950 by court order (*Wilson v. LSU Board of Supervisors*). All 13 colleges and universities desegregated under court orders. Most, if not all, have Negroes enrolled and there was some enrollment of whites in predominantly Negro institutions. Exact figures were unavailable because of an official policy of registration without regard to race.

Faculties

Although records do not indicate race, more than 25 whites are believed to be teaching in Negro institutions.

Special Schools

Louisiana operates 23 trade and vocational schools for whites and five for Negroes, and largely supports an independent trade school. All have desegregated by federal court orders and by directives of the State Board of Education dating to Sept. 18, 1962.

Ethnic Groups

On Aug. 28, 1963, a federal court ordered immediate enrollment of Indian children and enjoined denial of admission to predominantly white schools in Terrebonne Parish (*Neugin v. Terrebonne Parish School Board*). Previously four elementaries and one high school were designated for children of Indian descent.

Private Schools

Tuition grants of up to $360 a year are authorized through the Louisiana Financial Assistance Commission. The grants were not available for use in parochial schools. The state had some 11,000 pupils receiving state funds to attend private schools before citizens in Plaquemines Parish quickly established five private schools during 1966-67, when the public schools desegregated by court order.

MARYLAND

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—24
Not In Compliance— 0
Total—24*
*With Negroes & Whites—23

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment	605,043	185,884	790,927
In Desegregated Schools	408,178	121,359 65.3%	629,537

Baltimore was the first district to desegregate: In 1952-53 a small number of Negroes were admitted to an advance college preparatory curriculum at one high school; citywide desegregation began in September, 1954, when 1,376 Negroes entered 50 formerly all-white schools. All districts were desegregated in principle by 1957-58 but as late as 1963-64 there were three without actual desegregation. Desegregation was voluntary in all instances although court cases were a factor in three districts. On Jan. 30, 1962, the Maryland Board of Education re-emphasized state policy in calling upon local school boards to guarantee transfers, transportation and assignments "without regard to race." In the fall of 1964, all of Maryland's 23 biracial districts had some Negroes attending schools with whites, and by November, 1965, all 24 districts (including one all-white system) had received federal approval of their desegregation proposals. For 1966-67, nine signed an HEW-441 form and 15 signed HEW-441B. Eleven districts have no all-Negro schools. The USOE survey listed 689 desegregated schools with 408,178 whites and 46,221 Negroes. From this, USOE estimated 126,800 in schools with whites. Desegregation data by the Maryland Department of Education follows:

Districts	Deseg. Schools	Enrollment Total	Enrollment Negro	Negroes In Schools w/Whites	Negroes on Des. Staffs
Allegany	18	16,530	266	266*	3*
Anne Arundel	78	59,391	8,375	8,375*	327*
Baltimore City	137	192,312	121,456	72,789	2,864
Baltimore Co.	98	112,856	4,101	3,581	215*
Calvert	8	5,222	2,741	1,339	104*
Caroline	9	5,005	1,317	1,317*	55*
Carroll	17	13,238	499	499*	19*
Cecil	20	11,215	772	772*	32*
Charles	13	10,044	4,442	3,339	159
Dorchester	16	6,537	2,726	1,259	102*
Frederick	24	17,393	1,619	1,619*	50*
Garrett	0	5,064	0	0	0
Harford	35	23,520	2,488	2,488*	79*
Howard	19	11,536	1,182	1,182*	54*
Kent	10	3,577	1,036	1,036*	47*
Montgomery	119	111,137	3,991	3,991*	226*
Prince George's	153	123,486	14,580	10,718	657
Queen Anne's	10	4,229	1,325	667	68*
St. Mary's	18	8,829	2,517	2,209	77*
Somerset	7	4,433	2,061	127	36
Talbot	9	4,526	1,530	388	66*
Washington	21	21,991	548	548*	13*
Wicomico	21	12,459	3,612	2,318	102
Worcester	9	6,397	2,700	532	40
Totals	869	790,927	185,884	121,359	5,395

*Represents district's total number of Negro students or teachers.

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers	29,283	6,773	36,056
On Desegregated Faculties	22,454	5,395	27,849

No teachers are known to have been fired because of desegregation. State policy from the outset has called for reassigning Negro teachers as all-Negro schools were closed. For several years there have been complaints that some districts were not hiring new Negro teachers as readily as new white teachers. Also, there have been two complaints that Negro principals were downgraded when their Negro schools were closed and that they were reassigned to desegregated schools. In some instances the Negro teachers are desegregated by virtue of there being one or several white teachers on predominantly Negro staffs. All biracial districts have some desegregated staffs, and in 17 all-Negro teachers are in schools that have some staff desegregation. See table above.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predominantly White	Predominantly Negro
Institutions*	16	4
Enrollment	45,889	4,963
Negroes in Biracial Schools	1,109**	4,556**

*All In Compliance
**Estimated

The University of Maryland was the first of the white colleges to become desegregated, admitting a Negro to its School of Law in 1936 by court order *(Pearson v. Murray)*. All others have desegregated voluntarily. Two of the Negro institutions have been desegregated in policy since their founding but only recently have been consistently biracial. The state's colleges are:

Predominantly White Senior Colleges	Enrollment** Total	Enrollment** Negro
Frostburg State	1,753	5*
Salisbury State	794	2
Towson State	4,036	60*
Univ. of Md.	28,250	700-800
Total	34,833	767†
Junior Colleges		
Allegany Comm.	410	5
Anne Arundel Comm.	505	7
Baltimore Jr.	2,128	175
Catonsville Comm.	1,037	10
Charles County Comm.	152	11
Essex Comm.	510	3
Frederick Comm.	466	12-15
Hagerstown Jr.	782	7
Harford Jr.	671	12*
Montgomery Jr.	2,572	25*
Prince George's Comm.	1,500	75
St. Mary's Col. of Md.	323	0
Total	11,056	342†
Predominantly Negro Senior Colleges	**Total**	**White**
Bowie State	615	160
Coppin State	390	7
Maryland State	697	40*
Morgan State	3,261	200*
Total	4,963	407†

*1965-66
**Full-time students 1966-67, mostly from college registrars.
†Minimum estimate.

Faculties

Negroes serve as faculty members at the University of Maryland and at least six of the two-year colleges: Allegany, Baltimore, Charles, Essex, Frederick and Prince Georges. All four of the predominantly Negro senior colleges have some white faculty members, most notably Bowie, where a third are white, and Maryland State, where a fourth are. No Negro faculty members have been reported at the three predominantly white four-year state colleges.

Special Schools

The four state training schools for delinquent youths (two for boys and two for girls) were desegregated in 1961 following a state court ruling that continued segregation would be unconstitutional. The Maryland School for the Blind desegregated voluntarily in 1954, as did the Maryland School for the Deaf. The Rosewood Training School for mentally retarded children admitted Negroes voluntarily (a court suit to stop desegregation failed) in 1954. The Esther Loring Richards Children's Center for emotionally disturbed children opened in 1958 as a desegregated institution, as did the Jacob E. Finesinger Unit, also for disturbed children, in 1961. Racial statistics are not available.

Ethnic Groups

The USOE survey listed 429 "other" students in desegregated schools.

MISSISSIPPI

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance— 94
Not In Compliance— 55
State Total—148*
USOE Total—149
*With Negroes & Whites—148

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment*	309,413	295,831	605,244

*1965-66

	White	Negro	Total
In Desegregated Schools	90,397*	7,258**	97,655
		2.5%	

*USOE Survey
**USOE Survey and other sources

The first Mississippi public school district desegregated on Aug. 31, 1964, when 16 Negro children attended four first-grade classes with whites in Biloxi under federal court orders. First-grade desegregation, all under court order, also began that September in Jackson, Leake County and Clarksdale. For 1966-67, the state had 94 districts in compliance: 37 under court orders and 57 signed HEW-441B. Of the 55 districts not in compliance, 10 have had all federal funds cut off: Copiah County, Covington County, Grenada, Hazlehurst, Hinds County, Jefferson County, Noxubee County, Tunica Co., Warren County and West Jasper County. The USOE survey listed 185 desegregated schools with 96,799 whites and 4,747 Negroes, and from this, estimated the state had 8,300 Negroes attending with whites. The USOE survey combined with statistics from other sources totals 7,258 Negroes in desegregated schools. The USOE survey follows, with additions from the other sources.

District	Deseg. Schls.	In Deseg. Schools		On Deseg. Faculties	
		White	Negro	White	Negro
Aberdeen	3	1,336	41	1	1
Alcorn Co.	2	176	8	1	1
Amite Co.	2	1,387	79	—	—
Amory	1	482	3	4	28
Attala Co.	1	381	29	5	4
Benton Co.	1	530	135	—	—
Biloxi*	—	—	339	—	—
Bolivar Co.*	—	—	205	—	—
Brookhaven	2	1,283	5	7	4
Canton*	—	—	10	—	—
Carroll Co.*	—	—	58	—	—
Chickasaw Co.	1	213	3	18	4
Claiborne Co.	1	513	49	4	3
Clarke Co.*	—	—	27	—	—
Clarksdale*	—	—	1	—	—
Clay Co.	1	272	6	1	21
Coahoma Co.	3	1,003	20	—	—
Coffeeville				11	13
Columbia	3	1,641	9	67	36
Columbus*	—	—	69	—	—
Corinth	3	1,114	26	—	—
DeSoto Co.	3	2,864	224	—	—
Drew	2	734	8	2	5
East Jasper	1	476	7	—	—
East Tallahatchie	1	590	3	1	3
Enterprise*	—	—	110**	—	—
Forest*	—	—	2	—	—
George Co.*	—	—	27	8	5
Greene Co.	3	1,330	148	36	25
Greenville	8	5,208	282	43	59
Greenwood*	—	—	11	—	—
Grenada*	—	—	158	—	—
Gulfport	13	6,265	331	20	8
Harrison Co.	3	1,644	32	—	—
Hattiesburg	8	3,057	110	80	80
Hollandale	1	476	44	—	—
Holmes Co.*	—	—	300	—	—
Houston	1	1,260	3	5	1
Humphreys Co.*	—	—	11	—	—
Itawamba Co.	3	1,504	26	27	2
Iuka*	—	—	48	—	—
Jackson*	—	—	330**	—	—
Jackson Co.	2	1,206	62	—	—
Jasper Co.*	—	—	7	—	—
Jefferson Co.*	—	—	13	—	—
Jefferson Davis Co.	2	1,378	38	1	9
Jones Co.				4	3
Kemper Co.				6	11
Kosciusko	4	1,343	85	1	4
Lafayette Co.	1	891	22	2	34
Lauderdale Co.*	—	—	8	—	—
Laurel*	—	—	60	—	—
Leake Co.*	—	—	34	—	—
Lee Co.	2	583	4	—	—
Leflore Co.*	—	—	7	—	—
Leland	1	1,181	9	4	6
Long Beach	3	1,958	112	20	1
Madison Co.	3	855	20	—	—
Marion Co.*	—	—	38	—	—
Marshall Co.	1	355	14	—	—
McComb	5	1,630	918	12	76
Meridian*	—	—	98	—	—
Monroe Co.*	—	—	35	—	—
Montgomery Co.	3	2,294	16	24	8
Natchez*	—	—	10	—	—
Neshoba Co.*	—	—	40	—	—
Nettleton	1	994	6	—	—
New Albany*	—	—	47	—	—
Newton Co.	1	395	3	5	2
Newton	1	872	61	4	4
North Panola	4	833	52	25	3
North Pike	1	347	33	—	—
Ocean Springs	1	1,405	17	7	17
Okolona	1	719	7	—	—
Oxford	3	1,513	58	12	8
Panola Co.*	—	—	305	—	—
Pascagoula	6	4,000	239	—	—
Pass Christian	3	1,118	38	1	1
Pearl River Co.	1	966	100	—	—
Perry Co.	2	549	5	17	1
Philadelphia	2	964	22	1	25
Picayune	2	1,118	5	4	4
Pike Co.*	—	—	61	—	—
Prentiss Co.	4	1,702	64	18	18
Quitman Co.	3	1,458	81	—	—
Rankin Co.	5	5,012	169	—	—
Scott Co.	1	1,281	29	2	6
Sharkey Co.*	—	—	125	—	—
Simpson Co.	2	1,366	32*	1	4
South Panola	2	1,726	75	1	5
South Pike	7	1,361	76	—	—
Starkville	4	2,292	49	3	49
Stone Co.	3	1,280	7	—	—
Tallahatchie Co.*	—	—	19	—	—
Tishomingo Co.	1	590	41	23	1
Tunica Co.*	—	—	13	—	—
Tupelo	3	1,144	64	73	34
Union				1	1
Vicksburg	5	2,711	157	11	13
Walthall Co.	1	986	3	—	—
Washington Co.*	—	—	50	—	—
Water Valley	1	879	10	18	4
Webster Co.				16	7
West Tallahatchie	1	183	12	—	—
West Point*	—	—	156	2	26
Yalobusha Co.*	—	—	10	12	9

*Other sources
**Estimated

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers	12,515*	8,928*	21,443*
On Desegregated Faculties**	753	1,271	2,024

*1964-65
**USOE Survey

Several districts specified that faculty meetings and in-service training programs would be desegregated for 1965-66 but the number involved was unknown. For 1966-67, the USOE survey showed 753 whites and 1,271 Negroes on desegregated faculties. See table above.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	19	6
Enrollment**	37,271	7,470
Negroes in Biracial Schools	131	0

*All In Compliance
**1965-66

The University of Mississippi at Oxford was desegregated on Oct. 1, 1962, when a Negro transfer student, James Meredith, enrolled by court order in *Meredith v. Fair*. Riots occurred on the campus when Meredith arrived on the campus a day earlier, accompanied by a force of federal marshals. President Kennedy sent in regular troops and called part of the Mississippi National Guard to active duty to restore order. Meredith was graduated in June, 1963, still under protection of federal marshals. Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, announced in April, 1965, that all eight state-supported, four-year colleges had signed compliance agreements. All institutions are in federal compliance. College enrollments were:

Predominantly White Senior Colleges	Enrollment	
	White*	Negro
Delta State	1,765	36
Miss. State Coll. for Women	2,491	5
Miss. State Univ.	7,303	25
Univ. of Miss.**	6,104	31
Univ. of Southern Miss.	6,298	32
TOTALS	23,961	129

Predominantly Negro Senior Colleges	White	Negro*
Alcorn A&M	0	1,858
Jackson State	0	2,224
Miss. Valley State	0	2,077
TOTALS	0	6,159

Predominantly White Junior Colleges	Enrollment†	
	White	Negro
Copiah-Lincoln	646	0
East Central	589	0
East Mississippi	397	0
Hinds	1,916	0
Holmes	554	0
Itawamba	1,020	0
Jones County	1,401	0
Meridian Municipal	776	2***
Mississippi Delta	700	0
Northeast Miss.	737	0
Northwest Miss.	1,091	0
Pearl River	780	0
Perkinston	2,073	0
Southwest Miss.	449	0
TOTALS	13,179	2***

Predominantly Negro Junior Colleges	White	Negro
Coahoma	0	573
T. J. Harris	0	275
Utica	0	463
TOTALS	0	1,311
STATE TOTALS	37,140	7,561

†1964-65.
*Full-time and part-time students, 1965-66.
**Includes Medical College in Jackson.
***Estimated minimum.

Faculties

The University of Mississippi Medical School in Jackson named a Negro to its faculty in 1965. The Medical School faculty is the only one in the state known to have desegregated.

Special Schools

Complete segregation is maintained.

Ethnic Groups

The state has no separate schools for Indians or other such groups, but the federal government has schools for Indians in a few counties. The USOE survey listed 18 "other" students in desegregated schools.

Private Schools

State tuition grants of $185 a year are available to attend private schools and an estimated 2,000 students reportedly attend private segregated schools, although not all of them receive grants. Mississippi chartered 61 private schools following enactment of the grant law in 1964.

MISSOURI

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—878
Not In Compliance— 0
State Total—878*
USOE Total—689
*With Negroes & Whites—212 Est.

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment*	852,770	130,000	982,770
In Desegregated Schools**	289,777	101,100 77.7%	390,877

*Estimated racial breakdowns and total.
**USOE Survey

Missouri school districts with biracial enrollments have desegregated voluntarily, starting first in 1954 with St. Louis and Kansas City. Desegregation tended to lag in the "Bootheel" section of southeast Missouri, an agricultural area with strong cultural ties with the South. Racial records have not been kept in the state since 1954. For 1966-67, all regular school districts were in compliance with federal guidelines: two submitted court-ordered plans, 14 signed HEW-441B and all others signed HEW-441. Most of Missouri's Negroes are concentrated in the two major urban areas: St. Louis, with 44,219 white and 71,778 Negro students, and Kansas City, with 43,010 white and 31,729 Negro students. Both of these cities reported enrollments by race and the number of Negroes in schools with whites. The figures available from the USOE survey show 638 desegregated schools in the state having 289,777 whites and 82,026 Negroes. USOE estimated the state had 101,100 Negroes in schools with whites. The USOE survey follows:

District	Deseg. Schls.	In Deseg. Schools		On Deseg. Faculties	
		White	Negro	White	Negro
Arcadia Valley	2	1,039	18	—	—
Armstrong C-4	1	41	13	—	—
Ash Grove R-4	6	1,068	8	—	—
Bell City R-2	3	459	151	—	—
Belton No. 124	3	2,016	38	—	—
Benton R-4	3	535	66	—	—
Boonville	—	—	—	28	1
Braggadocio C-7	1	88	45	—	—
Brentwood	3	1,413	79	—	—
Brunswick R-2	2	460	51	—	—
Butler R-5	6	2,718	48	—	—
California R-1	1	927	13	—	—
Cameron R-1	2	1,209	6	—	—
Cape Girardeau No. 63	4	1,301	217	16	1
Cedar City No. 1113	1	91	11	—	—
Centerview R-65	2	284	8	—	—
Fort Zuralt SD	4	2,586	12	—	—
Chillicothe R-11	4	1,630	52	—	—
Columbia	6	3,783	591	170	11
Community R-6	1	102	5	—	—
Concordia Reorg. R-2	1	409	1	—	—
Cooter	2	300	35	18	1
DeSoto No. 73	3	1,958	38	—	—
Diamond R-4	1	654	2	—	—
East Prairie R-2	8	3,096	338	44	2
Eldon R-1	3	1,175	5	—	—
Elsbery R-2	2	708	35	—	—
Fayette R-3	3	758	196	21	2
Fulton No. 58	1	452	9	3	9
Gallatin R-5	1	297	1	—	—
Georgetown No. 36	1	26	2	—	—
Gideon No. 37	1	372	21	—	—
Gilliam C-4	1	68	1	—	—
Greenfield R-4	2	520	8	15	1
Hannibal No. 60	5	2,234	240	42	5
Harrisonville	1	1,274	17	—	—
Hayti R-2	3	819	147	22	16
Henry Co.	2	1,598	2	—	—
Herman R-1	2	737	7	—	—
Hickman Mills C-2	5	5,295	9	—	—
Higbee R-8	1	222	4	—	—
Howell Co. R-7	3	1,522	18	—	—
Jefferson City	7	4,126	93	101	6
Kansas City	83*	19,037	26,874*	891	335
Kennett No. 39	5	2,576	228	22	1
Keytesville R-3	1	340	69	—	—
Kirkwood R-7	3	1,587	430	123	23
Lewis Co. R-1	1	340	30	—	—
Morgan Co. R-2	2	611	27	—	—
Lilbourn R-4	1	261	58	18	1
Lincoln R-2	1	324	2	—	—
Louisiana R-2	4	877	83	—	—
Macon	2	1,206	69	66	2
Matthews R-5	2	347	109	5	2
Midway Heights	1	147	1	—	—
Moberly	2	2,085	154	—	—
Monroe City	3	892	110	8	1
Montgomery Co. R-2	1	560	35	—	—
Morley R-5	3	385	279	29	3
Neelyville R-4	4	828	205	33	2
New Bloomfield R-3	1	332	35	—	—
—	4	688	281	16	2
Normandy	8	6,825	251	—	—
North Stern R-1	2	399	25	—	—
Oak Grove R-6	1	660	5	—	—
Oran R-3	1	278	28	—	—
Otterville	1	280	6	—	—
Pacific R-6	3	1,334	50	—	—
Parkway	1	1,941	1	—	—
Parma R-3	2	426	284	24	4
Pemiscot Co. R-1	4	599	254	76	60
Pemiscot Co. R-3	2	233	141	10	3
Platte City R-3	3	749	20	—	—
Plattsburg R-3	2	761	67	—	—
Portageville	3	900	390	45	8
Potosi R-3	6	2,151	39	24	1
Prairie Home R-5	1	184	1	—	—
Cons. No. 2	1	1,639	1	—	—
Ritenour	7	8,447	275	6	7
Rives C-2	1	153	147	—	—
Rock Bridge R-3	1	201	5	—	—
Blackwater 100	4	336	4	—	—
Salisbury R-4	2	557	75	—	—
Sedalia No. 200	1	1,856	136	74	8
Senath C-8	5	1,497	28	—	—
Shelby Co. R-4	3	1,257	29	—	—
Sikeston	8	3,635	382	86	34
Slater	2	581	91	—	—
South Pemiscot R-5	4	1,060	174	11	3
Southern R-1	1	373	6	—	—
Ludlow	1	303	3	—	—
Springfield R-12	24	13,642	591	436	10
St. Charles	6	2,730	80	29	2
St. Louis	94	30,291	42,224*	1,609	1,489
Sturgeon R-5	2	306	54	—	—
Valley Park	4	1,988	62	—	—
Washington	5	1,432	32	19	1
Waynesville R-6	9	4,275	505	69	15
Wellston	5	890	1,136	65	18
Wentzville R-4	1	1,161	103	46	4
Westran R-1	3	656	77	—	—

*Obtained from other official sources

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	36,831	3,155	39,986
On Desegregated Faculties**	6,152	2,537	8,689

*Racial breakdown and totals estimated
**USOE Survey

In September, 1961, the Missouri Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights estimated that 125 to 150 Negro teachers in Missouri had lost their employment as teachers as a result of initial desegregation. Most of the loss was in smaller or rural communities. The major urban systems, St. Louis and Kansas City, have been hiring an increasing number of Negro teachers and have hired some Negro teachers dismissed in other localities. In May, 1954, St. Louis public schools had an instructional staff of 2,585—1,738 whites and 847 Negroes. By 1966-67 the total of 3,790 included 1,789 whites and 2,001 Negroes. In the 13 years, the proportion of Negro teachers in St. Louis had increased from about 33 per cent to 53 per cent. Kansas City public schools in 1958-59 had 2,153 teachers—1,744 whites and 409 Negroes. For 1964-65, Kansas City had 2,730 teachers—1,893 whites and 837 Negroes. In seven school years, the percentage of Negro teachers in Kansas City had changed from 19 to 31 per cent.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	16	1
Enrollment	85,698	2,288
Negroes in Biracial Schls.**	7,938	1,144

*All in Compliance
**Estimated

The U.S. Supreme Court ordered the University of Missouri to admit a Negro in 1938 but the student never appeared to enroll *(Gaines v. Canada)*. In 1950, a state circuit court ruled that qualified Negroes were to be admitted to the university whenever they applied for courses not available or of equal quality at Lincoln University. Except for the university, all public colleges and universities desegregated voluntarily. Most institutions of higher learning in Missouri say they no longer keep racial records on faculty or students. Enrollments are:

	Enrollment		Faculty	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Central Mo. St.	8,216*	900*	—	0
Crowder	459	6	25	0
Harris Teachers	564	456	46	12
Jefferson	940*	15*	34	0
Lincoln Univ.	1,144*	1,144*	27*	82*
Metro Jr. of Kansas City	4,316*	428*	165*	5*
Mineral Area Jr.	463	0	30	0
Moberly Jr.	186	12*	28	0
Mo. Southern	1,432*	75*	70	0
Mo. Western	972*	6*	38	1
N.E. Mo. St. Teachers	5,219*	100*	250	0
N.W. Mo. St.	3,792	10	209	0
St. Louis Jr.	7,015*	1,185*	275*	25*
S.E. Mo. St.	5,751*	40*	300	0
S.W. Mo. St.	5,761**	—	348	2
Trenton Jr.	164	5	14	0
Univ. of Mo., Columbia	17,169*	1,500*	1,531**	—
St. Louis	4,303*	1,500*	310**	—
Kansas City	6,391*	1,500*	796**	—
Rolla	4,647*	200*	325**	—
Totals	78,904	9,082	4,821	127

*Estimated
**Represents total figures and includes both Negroes and whites since a racial breakdown was unavailable.

Faculties

Seven institutions of higher learning report desegregated faculties (see table above). The number involved at the four campuses of the University of Missouri is unknown, but is reported to be "few." Several schools without Negro faculty stated in the survey that they would welcome them.

Special Schools

Trade schools, adult education programs and special schools in Missouri are officially desegregated in most instances.

Ethnic Groups

The USOE survey listed 292 "other" students in desegregated schools.

NORTH CAROLINA

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—156
Not In Compliance— 13
Total—169*

*With Negroes & Whites—169

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment*	828,583	355,107	1,183,690
In Desegregated Schools**	634,892	54,600 15.4%	689,492

*Estimated racial breakdown made from official estimate.
**USOE Survey

Public school desegregation began in North Carolina in September, 1957. Three city school systems—Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem—announced voluntary plans simultaneously. For 1966-67, all but 13 school districts were in federal compliance and none of those had had all federal funds stopped. The 156 districts in compliance included 11 operating under court order, 24 that had signed HEW-441, and 121 that had signed HEW-441B. The state has stopped reporting records by race and refused to release the statistics collected in the USOE survey. Figures from the USOE survey follow:

District	Deseg. Schools	In Deseg. Schools		On Deseg. Faculties	
		White	Negro	White	Negro
Alamance Co.	15	8,523	234	283	79
Albemarle	3	1,738	29	26	25
—	1	331	26	15	15
Alexander Co.	4	2,780	71	95	14
Allegheny Co.	3	1,604	62	43	1
Andrews City	2	1,013	17	—	—
Anson Co.	4	1,139	55	54	66
Ashe Co.	7	3,133	48	26	1
Asheboro	6	3,483	232	88	11
Asheville	8	4,830	1,162	230	84
Beaufort Co.	6	2,984	112	5	94
Bertie Co.	6	1,948	310	44	14
Bladen Co.	3	3,224	217	123	71
Brunswick Co.	5	3,311	187	133	23
Buncombe Co.	18	12,752	474	79	3
Burke Co.	7	3,757	439	210	17
Burlington	10	6,624	482	187	80
Cabarrus Co.	11	6,664	1,109	278	22
Caldwell Co.	13	8,499	480	216	14
Camden Co.	2	707	36	4	2
Carteret Co.	8	5,033	599	150	33
Caswell Co.	4	1,352	24	71	65
Catawba Co.	12	5,533	295	74	8
Chapel Hill City	8	3,384	1,294	154	35
Chatham Co.	7	3,821	111	120	97
Cherryville	5	1,536	196	62	8
Chowan Co.	1	481	28	—	—
Clay Co.	1	855	4	—	—
Cleveland Co.	13	5,043	394	162	27
Clinton	3	1,941	111	48	56
Columbus Co.	11	5,591	712	207	17
Concord	4	2,150	30	109	48
Craven Co.	8	4,858	516	75	23
Cumberland Co.	28	19,051	589	626	31
Currituck Co.	3	836	194	38	5
Dare Co.	2	738	113	37	2
Davidson Co.	15	8.590	254	117	13
Davie Co.	6	3,356	120	100	21
Duplin Co.	11	5,534	211	76	54
Durham City	3	1,737	219	42	83
Durham Co.	10	7,329	77	234	241
Edenton	2	966	47	26	55
Edgecombe Co.	3	1,704	85	47	41
Elizabeth City	3	1,919	177	37	26
Elkin	3	1,208	91	52	2
Elm City	1	519	23	6	42
Fairmont	1	1,006	46	44	40
Fayetteville	10	5,127	3,034	249	221
Forsyth Co./W.-Sal.	39	27,454	3,271	1,354	517
Franklin Co.	4	1,761	45	11	65
Fremont City	1	393	1	—	—
Gaston Co.	28	16,391	1,682	585	67
Gastonia	11	5,684	1,350	260	60
Gates Co.	3	897	22	24	23
Glen Alpine	2	1,372	212	40	3
Goldsboro	5	3,818	273	177	143
Granville Co./Oxford	9	3,245	95	65	6
Greene Co.	4	1,346	66	105	86
Greensboro	24	17,238	1,706	656	319
Greenville	6	3,770	46	68	86
Guilford Co.	23	16,549	893	605	109
Halifax Co.	4	2,398	231	133	250
Hamlet City	2	888	38	45	48
Harnett Co.	12	7,734	175	290	63
Haywood Co.	7	5,116	222	181	6
Henderson	4	2,111	137	2	48
Henderson Co.	10	5,690	186	—	—
Hendersonville	4	1,487	361	61	8
Hertford Co.	3	1,987	268	47	131
Hickory City	9	5,029	1,086	153	34
High Point	11	7,904	291	382	123
Hoke Co.	4	1,758	143	29	12
Hyde Co.	1	516	6	22	34
Iredell Co.	14	6,908	299	143	6
Jackson Co.	4	2,124	75	32	2
Johnston Co.	14	9,520	191	257	176
Jones Co.	4	1,145	78	25	1
Kannapolis	5	3,888	219	176	42
Kings Mountain City	7	2,817	444	68	9
Kingston	4	2,699	85	52	88
Leaksville	8	3,737	214	61	28
Lee County	3	1,579	150	70	82
Lenoir City	4	1,645	393	69	17
Lenoir Co.	4	2,513	12	4	154
Lexington	5	2,648	249	103	50
Lincoln Co.	3	1,214	21	23	34
Lincolnton	5	2,364	59	40	1
Lumberton	4	2,482	106	102	28
—	1	1,115	44	—	—
Madison/Mayodan	4	1,907	95	90	38
Marion	5	2,217	99	31	1
Martin Co.	6	2,715	155	16	13
Maxton City	1	345	8	2	36
McDowell Co.	3	2,575	178	44	1
Charlotte/Mecklenburg. Co.	48	29,619	4,921	1,637	565
Mitchell Co.	2	986	10	—	—
Monroe	4	2,063	399	79	13
Montgomery Co.	7	3,292	224	100	5
Moore Co.	12	4,821	1,051	247	45
Mooresville	4	1,692	77	76	22
Morganton	6	2,014	457	85	11
Morven	1	237	14	—	—
Mount Airy	5	2,299	215	73	7
Murphy City	1	559	16	—	—
Nash Co.	7	4,598	90	7	84
New Bern	5	3,323	292	62	90
New Hanover Co.	15	11,184	353	72	144
Newton-Conover City	5	2,019	487	84	20
N. Wilkesboro	2	1,916	53	70	7
Northampton Co.	7	1,796	285	12	32
Onslow Co.	12	9,712	1,236	431	61
Orange Co.	5	2,692	258	108	46
Pamlico Co.	2	535	18	4	5
Pasquotank Co.	2	1,497	29	6	46
Pender Co.	6	3,134	120	89	127
Perquimans Co.	4	1,081	982	21	4
Person Co.	9	3,212	187	82	66
Pinehurst	1	405	38	19	2
Pitt Co.	6	2,885	91	14	116
Polk Co.	3	937	80	24	7
Raleigh	16	10,893	624	244	226
Randolph Co.	13	7,194	551	235	25
Red Springs	1	762	18	37	34
Reidsville	5	2,622	84	101	45
Richmond Co.	5	2,328	106	91	73
Roanoke Rapids	3	1,697	195	57	2
Robeson Co.	4	1,345	50	4	42
Rockingham	3	2,437	77	88	4
Rockingham Co.	7	3,292	217	116	15
Rocky Mount	9	3,898	243	36	57
Rowan Co.	18	10,479	497	403	34
Rutherford Co.	15	7,147	323	304	76
Salisbury	6	2,811	219	83	59
Sampson Co.	13	4,698	89	55	39
Sanford	8	3,867	44	62	3
Scotland Co./Laurinburg	7	3,483	132	166	85
Shelby	9	3,722	584	130	37
Southern Pines	1	1,223	48	21	10
St. Pauls	1	933	32	40	4
Stanly Co.	12	5,254	564	74	8
Stokes Co.	7	2.838	149	89	8
Surry Co.	12	6,740	539	240	14
Swain Co.	2	1,190	24	—	—
Tarboro	4	2,242	88	42	66
Thomasville	4	2,396	131	55	33
Transylvania	6	3,218	277	31	5
Tryon	—	—	—	1	3
Tyrrell Co.	1	485	27	22	24
Union Co.	16	6,384	255	63	68
Vance Co.	5	1,409	55	10	11
Wadesboro	2	1,159	111	31	3
Wake Co.	21	14,150	589	548	292
Warren Co.	6	1,538	122	4	100
Washington Co.	4	2,068	282	49	1
Watauga	3	2,312	48	31	1

Wayne Co.	11	7,692	253	332	189
Weldon	2	881	62	3	23
Whiteville	3	2,160	24	90	13
Wilkes Co.	10	4,487	229	99	25
Wilson	5	3,553	92	58	137
Wilson Co.	8	2,478	20	104	84
Yadkin Co.	5	3,757	132	162	14
Yancey Co.	3	1,347	36	—	—

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers	37,060	13,987	51,047
On Desegregated Faculties*	19,703	8,570	28,273

*USOE Survey

The first districts to desegregate students—Winston-Salem, Charlotte and Greensboro—also led in starting teacher desegregation in the state, beginning in 1964-65. By the next year, 18 districts had begun teacher desegregation, and for 1966-67, all but a few of the state's 169 districts had desegregated teachers and staffs. (See table above)

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	21	5
Enrollment	54,475	10,260
Negroes in Biracial Schools	860	10,225

*All In Compliance

The University of North Carolina has been desegregated since 1951 when five Negroes enrolled in the university law school under a court order in *McKissick v. Carmichael.* By 1964, all public colleges and universities had desegregated in practice, except one established for Indians. All the schools are in federal compliance. Enrollments are:

Predominantly White Senior Colleges	Enrollment		Faculty	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Appalachian State	4,392	25	217	—
Asheville-Biltmore	560	5	46	—
East Carolina	8,673	125*	421	—
N.C. School of Arts	99	16	60	1
Pembroke State	1,407**	3	84**	—
Univ. of N.C.				
N.C. State, Raleigh	10,003	200*	491	5
UNC, Chapel Hill	14,043	113	1,002	6
UNC, Charlotte	1,708	7	99	—
UNC, Greensboro	4,780	150*	280	1
Western Carolina	3,639	13	172	—
Wilmington	1,185	16	80	—
Totals	50,489	673	2,952	13

Predominantly White Junior Colleges	Enrollment		Faculty	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Central Piedmont	751	36	79	4
Coll. of the Albemarle	299	10	34	—
Davidson Co. Comm.	193	8	14	—
Gaston Co. Comm.	616	25	104	6
Isothermal	117	3	11	—
Lenoir Co. Comm.	247	19	38	—
Rockingham	183	42	—	—
Sandhills	388	35	30	—
Western Piedmont	246	2	35	—
Wilkes	86	7	47	2
Totals	3,126	187	392	12
Predom. White Totals	53,615	860	3,344	25

Predominantly Negro	Enrollment		Faculty	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
A&T College	9	3,586	21	202
Elizabeth City	3	989	8	61
Fayetteville	3	1,139	13	59
N.C. College	11	3,215	99	144
Winston-Salem State	9	1,286	18	74
Totals	35	10,225	159	540
State Totals	53,650	11,085	3,503	565

*Estimated
**Includes Indians and Whites

Faculties

Prior to 1966-67, desegregation at this level had been limited to white teachers at two predominantly Negro schools, and Negro visiting professors at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and N.C. State University, Raleigh. This year, all five predominantly Negro schools and seven predominantly white schools have desegregated faculties. (See table above)

Special Schools

Industrial education centers are operated across the state for students beyond the high school level, although some include high school students. All have operated under a state policy requiring that race not be a factor in admission. All of these schools, whether industrial education centers, technical institutes, vocational rehabilitation centers, or community colleges, have signed HEW-441 compliance forms that have been approved by the U.S. Office of Education. (Figures in college table above include students enrolled in college parallel courses in IEC's and technical institutes.) The Governor's School, a summer project operated for talented high school students, has operated with desegregated student body and faculty. Also desegregated from the start is the N.C. School of the Arts at Winston-Salem, which provides instruction in the performing arts for both high-school and college-level students.

Ethnic Groups

Compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Law of 1964 marked the official end of Indian schools on a separate basis in Robeson County during the 1965-66 school year. Legal action *(Chance v. Harnett County)* in behalf of 50 Indians resulted in the closing of the Maple Grove Indian School in Harnett County in 1964-65. The Maple Grove school had opened 41 years earlier when Indian children refused to attend either all-Negro or all-white schools. Indian desegregation in the state began in 1961 in Harnett County after Indians staged a sit-in in the white Dunn School. Robeson first desegregated Indians in 1962 by admitting seven Lumbee Indians to the Lumberton Junior High School. Person County, N.C., and Halifax County, Va., closed a jointly operated Indian school, High Plains, in 1962 to save money for both counties. Sampson County and Clinton city systems desegregated Indians in September, 1963, following a suit by the Indians. The USOE survey lists 3,477 students of "other" races in desegregated schools.

Private Schools

Several private schools opened in the state in the fall, 1966, and two in particular were clear products of white resistance to desegregation: one in Wake County and one in Harnett County. The state had a tuition grant law but approval of the first grant led to a court ruling in 1966 against grants.

OKLAHOMA

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—995
Not In Compliance— 0
State Total—988*
USOE Total—995

*With Negroes & Whites—310

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment*	536,800	61,600	598,400
In Desegregated Schools	182,604	31,300 50.8%	213,904

*USOE Estimate

The first Oklahoma district to desegregate, Poteau, acted voluntarily on June 7, 1955. Four districts desegregated by court order and the others acted voluntarily. For 1966-67, all districts were in federal compliance: 1 under court order, 92 by signing HEW-441B and all others under HEW-441. The USOE survey listed 521 desegregated schools with 182,604 whites and 26,527 Negroes enrolled. From this USOE estimated the state had 31,300 Negroes in schools with whites. The USOE survey follows in part:

District	Deseg. Schools	In Deseg. Schools		On Deseg. Faculties	
		White	Negro	White	Negro
Abell	1	35	16	—	—
Achille	2	386	12	—	—
Ada	2	1,067	33	15	3
Albion D-2	1	87	8	—	—
Alderson	1	53	3	—	—
Altus	12	4,133	410	157	18
Anadarko	4	1,280	190	81	5
Antlers	2	1,848	58	—	—
Ardmore	6	2,873	190	121	26
Arnett	1	120	32	—	—
Atoka	3	878	56	9	4
Bartlesville	8	3,347	270	2	2
Bearden	1	23	9	—	—
Beggs	1	338	13	19	11
Berwyn	2	114	146	14	2
Bethel				20	1
Big Our	1	109	1	—	—
Binger	1	372	25	—	—
Bixby	1	255	5	—	—
Boswell	1	453	57	—	—
Bokchito	1	285	6	—	—
Boley	4	10	718	—	—
Boynton	1	112	99	10	6
—	7	2,331	360	—	—
Broken Arrow	3	1,384	124	34	4
Burns Flat	4	1,448	80	14	1
Byng	1	711	127	33	3
Canadian	1	180	8	—	—
Canute	1	324	1	—	—
Carrey	2	340	10	—	—
Castle	1	31	22	2	2
Chandler	2	720	115	—	—
Checotah	4	1,000	151	29	6
Chickasha	3	921	355	36	13
Choctaw	1	3,151	7	—	—
Chouteau	1	436	9	—	—
Claremore	4	2,147	85	16	2
Cleveland	1	204	1	—	—
Clinton	5	1,849	123	13	6
Coalgate	1	620	8	—	—
Colbert	1	426	75	—	—
Coyle	1	159	45	—	—
Croter	1	227	3	—	—
Cushing	2	816	50	41	1
Davenport	2	363	33	—	—
Davis	1	590	21	—	—
Denison	1	69	10	—	—
Dewar	1	272	7	—	—
Dover	1	237	48	—	—
Drummond	1	169	3	—	—
Duke	1	189	6	—	—
Dustin	1	146	9	—	—
Eagletown	1	197	51	14	1
Earlsboro	1	130	55	—	—
El Reno	4	1,748	143	52	8
—	1	340	21	—	—
Elk City	3	774	60	—	—
Elmore City	1	423	5	—	—
Enid	11	5,818	337	12	8
Boynton	1	12	18	—	—
Eufaula	5	832	185	24	4
Fairfax	1	517	39	—	—
Fort Gibson	3	642	54	—	—
Fox	1	610	60	—	—
Frederick	5	931	94	27	15
Fort Towson	1	388	80	16	1
Gans	2	248	21	—	—
Garvin	1	50	7	—	—
Geary	2	340	38	—	—
Goodland	1	86	15	—	—
Gatebo	2	378	18	—	—
Graham	1	106	131	10	3
Greenfield	1	124	15	—	—
Guthrie	4	1,436	157	75	17
Harmony	1	135	2	—	—
Harrah	2	1,040	12	—	—
Hartshorne	2	315	43	—	—
Haskell	1	597	195	25	6
Haworth	1	357	8	—	—
Helena	1	107	7	—	—
Hendrix	1	3	14	3	2
Henryetta	1	408	1	—	—
Hinton	3	452	18	9	—
Hobart	7	1,729	283	26	2
Hoffman	1	68	7	—	—
Holdenville	4	1,027	72	—	—
Hollis	2	632	146	—	—
Hominy	2	654	38	—	—
Hugo	6	1,300	182	27	4
Hulbert	1	464	17	—	—
Idabel	2	484	12	22	23
Inola	1	485	10	—	—
Jenks	2	2,814	6	—	—
Jones	1	481	130	27	4
Kellyville	1	530	2	—	—
Keystone	1	132	1	—	—
Kingfisher	3	919	70	—	—
Lacy JD 5	1	87	13	—	—
Lawton	23	14,146	2,344	352	58
Lehigh	1	59	4	—	—
Limestone	1	35	3	—	—
Little Axe	2	112	20	8	2
Lone Wolf	1	227	12	—	—
Luther	1	222	125	15	2
Macomb	1	165	26	—	—
Madill	3	1,308	98	—	—
Marietta	3	902	94	—	—
Mason	3	166	29	—	—
McAlester	4	2,173	48	86	19
McLish	1	154	1	—	—
Meeker	—	510	38	—	—
Meridian	1	21	35	1	2
Milburn	1	132	37	—	—
Milfay	1	84	12	—	—
Millwood	1	581	203	—	—
Mounds PSD 1 5	1	305	11	—	—
Muskogee	10	5,393	813	171	67
New Lima	1	213	146	15	2
New Odel	1	32	28	—	—
Newby DSD No. 14	1	11	5	—	—
Norman	4	3,009	10	—	—
Nowata	3	898	109	24	3
Nuysks	1	78	30	—	—
Oakdale	1	33	11	—	—
Oilton	1	116	1	—	—
Okay	1	281	70	14	2
Okemah	1	406	7	—	—
Oklahoma City	27	9,491	6,559	573	321
Okmulgee	5	2,426	41	76	36
Oktaha	1	329	10	—	—
Oney	4	412	18	—	—
Owasso	2	1,407	9	—	—
Paden	1	281	17	13	1
Pauls Valley	5	1,636	160	26	2
Pawhuska	3	1,118	59	7	2
Perkins	1	444	1	—	—
Parnell	1	127	29	—	—
Perry	2	541	21	—	—
Ponca City	5	3,051	210	74	5
Preston	1	151	73	10	2
Roland	1	401	80	19	2
Roosevelt	1	53	5	—	—
Sallisaw	3	1,487	12	—	—
Sand Springs	6	3,875	275	138	6
Sapulpa	4	2,666	227	88	7
Sayre	1	370	2	—	—
Schulter	1	227	6	—	—
Shawnee	7	2,717	233	79	7
Slick	2	162	100	12	4
Snyder	1	105	13	8	1
Soper	4	532	74	—	—
Spavinaw	1	91	1	—	—
Spiro	3	963	184	12	8
Springer	1	135	45	—	—
Star	1	44	3	—	—
State Center	1	133	15	—	—
Stillwater	5	3,105	94	53	4
Stringtown	1	190	59	—	—
Strother	2	264	2	—	—
Tahlequah	1	400	19	—	—
Tanglewood	1	21	1	—	—
Tecumseh	2	485	4	—	—
Temple	1	419	64	—	—
Tipton	4	1,796	376	102	8

Tishomingo	3	680	59	—	—
Tom	1	66	24	—	—
Tryon	2	236	6	—	—
Tulsa City	28	15,984	4,267	999	241
Tupelo	1	310	7	—	—
Turner	1	251	38	—	—
Twin Hills	1	26	16	—	—
Union	2	62	6	—	—
Valiant	2	621	41	—	—
Vian	1	564	99	6	2
Victory	1	22	3	—	—
Vinita ID 65	5	1,018	146	—	—
Wainwright	1	131	7	—	—
Waukomis	1	306	1	—	—
Waurika	2	458	34	—	—
Weatherford	3	804	25	—	—
Weaver	1	66	43	—	—
Wewoka	4	1,055	262	14	7
Woodland	1	90	27	—	—
Wright City	1	328	20	—	—
Wynnewood	1	209	24	—	—

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	23,350	1,500	24,850
On Desegregated Faculties	4,519	1,067	5,586

*Estimated

Oklahoma has 77 school districts in which both Negro and white teachers are employed. There are 4,519 white teachers and 1,067 Negro teachers working in desegregated situations. The USOE survey (see table above) lists 3,949 whites and 1,028 Negroes. An estimated 405 Negro teachers have lost their jobs because of desegregation in Oklahoma.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	22	1
Enrollment	68,065**	1,289
Negroes in Biracial Schools	2,094**	1,279

*All In Compliance
**Estimated

Oklahoma admitted its first Negro (G. W. McLaurin) to the University of Oklahoma graduate division in accordance with a U.S. District Court order on Oct. 6, 1948. *(McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents)*. U.S. Supreme Court had held Ada Lois Sipuel was entitled to tection" clause of the 14th Amendment. *(Sipuel v. Board of Regents)*. A June 9, 1949, legislative act permitted Negroes to attend white colleges for courses not given at Negro institutions, provided the Negro student remained segregated within the college. A three-judge U.S. District Court held Nov. 22, 1949, that the segregation within the OU graduate division did not deprive McLaurin of his rights under the 14th Amendment. This decision was reversed June 5, 1950, by the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled segregated facilities within the institution deprived McLaurin of equal protection. The State Board of Regents for Higher Education then adopted a policy of admitting Negroes to any course in a white college not offered by Langston University. On June 6, 1955, the board opened all state-owned colleges and universities to qualified undergraduates of all races. College enrollments are:

	Enrollment	
Predominantly White Senior Colleges	**White**	**Negro**
Central State	7,560*	840*
East Central State	2,850	50
Northeastern St.	4,880*	200*
Northwestern St.	2,141	26
Okla. St. Univ.	15,400*	400*
Okla. Coll. of Liberal Arts	992	15
Panhandle A&M	1,190	10
Southeastern St.	2,182	20*
Southwestern St.	4,130*	50*
Univ. of Okla.	15,135*	250*
State Junior Colleges		
Cameron St. Agric.	2,365*	85*
Conners St. Agric.	545	13
Eastern Okla. A&M	1,115*	35*
Murray St. Agric.	721	30
Northeastern Okla. A&M	1,900*	0
Northern Okla.	988*	15*
Okla. Military Acad.	643	7
Municipal Junior Colleges		
Altus Jr.	311	14
El Reno Jr.	288*	12*
Poteau Comm.	272*	11*
Sayre Jr.	214	0
Seminole Jr.	149*	11*
Totals	65,971*	2,094*
Predominantly Negro Senior Colleges		
Langston Univ.	10	1,279
State Totals	65,981*	3,373*

*Estimated

Faculties

Only two institutions are known to have a desegregated staff. Langston University, predominantly Negro, has 15 whites serving with 55 Negro teachers. The University of Oklahoma, which reported "no distinction made" in declining to give numbers of Negro students and Negro faculty members, is known to have some Negroes in teaching positions.

Special Schools

Eleven institutions are administered by the State Department of Public Welfare, which reports all are desegregated. The 1963 legislature desegregated the three schools for the mentally retarded. Commitments to the state training school and homes for dependent and neglected children are made by county judges without regard to race and are accepted by the welfare department on that basis. The department reports its records do not show a racial breakdown by institution.

Ethnic Groups

This has never been an issue in Oklahoma. Indians and other non-whites attend white schools. There are about nine Indian boarding schools operated by the federal government. Indians, many of whom are from out of the state, attend them as a matter of choice because room and board are free. The USOE survey lists 6,349 students of "other" races in desegregated schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance— 89
Not In Compliance— 18
Total—107*
*With Negroes & Whites—107

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment	377,077	265,400	642,477
In Desegregated Schools	283,193	14,853** 5.6%	298,046

*USOE Survey **USOE and State figures

The first district to desegregate, Charleston District 20, admitted Negroes to its high schools with whites in September, 1963, by federal court order *(Brown v. School District 20)*. Clarendon County District One, which desegregated in 1965, had remained under a federal court order to desegregate "with all deliberate speed" in a case dating back to the original School Segregation Case in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954 *(Briggs v. Elliott)*. For 1966-67, the state had 89 districts in compliance: six operated under court orders and 83 signed HEW-441B (None used form HEW-441). One of the 18 non-compliance districts, Calhoun Co. No. 2, has had all federal funds stopped. The state reported 11,710 Negroes attending formerly all-white schools. The USOE survey listed 536 desegregated schools attended by 289,193 whites and 14,528 Negroes, and from this USOE estimated the state had 14,800 Negroes in desegregated schools. Combining the figures in the table below with those additional ones available from the state, gives the state 14,853 Negroes attending schools with whites.

District	Deseg. Schools	In Deseg. Schools		On Deseg. Faculties	
		White	Negro	White	Negro
Abbeville Co.	11	2,973	149	—	—
Aiken Co.	25	12,912	428	21	9
Allendale Co.	3	941	46	3	11
Anderson Co. No. 1	4	2,959	37	95	23
Anderson Co. No. 2	4	2,301	50	36	18
Anderson Co. No. 3	3	1,370	18	5	4
Anderson Co. No. 4	2	844	30	—	—
Anderson Co. No. 5	10	6,921	184	186	51
Bamberg Co. No. 1	1	828	27	—	—
Bamberg Co. No. 2	2	556	93	2	22
Barnwell Co. No. 19	2	573	28	2	24
Barnwell Co. No. 29	2	641	13	5	30
Barnwell Co. No. 45	2	1,269	45	6	4
Beaufort Co. No. 1	10	3,987	1,900	25	122
Beaufort Co. No. 2	1	286	60	3	28
Berkeley Co.	10	5,527	229	2	95
Calhoun Co. No. 1	2	598	15	1	2
Charleston Co. No. 1	1	200	21	3	2
Charleston Co. No. 2	4	2,086	83	2	49
Charleston Co. No. 3	4	3,255	92	5	7
Charleston Co. No. 4	14	11,332	684	84	26
Charleston Co. No. 9	1	974	31	1	5
Charleston Co. No. 10	7	6,846	168	66	3
Charleston Co. No. 20	—	—	376*	—	—
Charleston Co. No. 23	2	709	82	4	24
Cherokee Co.	7	4,114	88	88	49
Chester Co.	13	3,928	891	62	60
Chesterfield Co. No. 1	2	1,108	59	2	13
Chesterfield Co. No. 2	2	1,147	43	26	53
Chesterfield Co. No. 4	2	965	54	1	12
Chesterfield Co. No. 5	2	42	347	8	1
Chesterfield Co. No. 6	1	393	126	—	—
Clarendon Co. No. 1	2	712	12	—	—
Clarendon Co. No. 2	—	—	26*	—	—
Clarendon Co. No. 3	1	766	10	—	—
Colleton Co.	5	2,069	58	—	—
Darlington Co.	7	4,445	51	4	9
Dillon Co. No. 1	2	728	8	1	1
Dillon Co. No. 2	1	793	40	35	52
Dillon Co. No. 3	1	391	4	1	20
Dorchester Co. No. 1	—	—	140	—	—
Dorchester Co. No. 2	4	2,891	60	15	6
Dorchester Co. No. 3	—	—	29	—	—
Edgefield Co.	3	1,368	68	64	89
Fairfield Co.	4	1,294	99	—	—
Florence Co. No. 1	9	5,107	366	4	171
Florence Co. No. 2	2	693	7	3	39
Florence Co. No. 3	5	2,248	49	3	13
Florence Co. No. 4	2	634	42	—	—
Florence Co. No. 5	1	288	5	5	8
Georgetown Co.	8	3,685	119	—	—
Greenville Co.	26	18,975	309	—	—
Greenwood Co. No. 50	7	4,860	109	172	54
Greenwood Co. No. 51	2	1,124	9	33	9
Greenwood Co. No. 52	2	793	17	36	24
Hampton Co. No. 1	5	1,360	77	—	—
Hampton Co. No. 2	1	399	55	—	—
Horry Co.	14	8,777	146	52	44
Jasper Co.	3	1,143	150	37	6
Kershaw Co.	9	5,087	320	91	154
Lancaster Co.	10	5,921	120	153	68
Laurens Co. No. 55	5	2,987	118	5	9
Laurens Co. No. 56	7	2,846	128	—	—
Lee Co.	3	1,280	10	1	8
Lexington Co. No. 1	—	—	5*	—	—
Lexington Co. No. 2	9	6,134	202	81	40
Lexington Co. No. 3	4	1,509	48	3	34
Lexington Co. No. 4	1	593	23	34	23
Lexington Co. No. 5	5	1,687	58	1	25
Marion Co. No. 1	3	1,652	11	27	65
Marion Co. No. 2	3	1,368	60	5	65
Marion Co. No. 3	1	154	4	—	—
Marion Co. No. 4	1	173	37	2	19
Marlboro Co.	—	—	61*	—	—
McCormick Co.	1	330	11	22	47
Newberry Co.	10	3,396	135	4	12
Oconee Co.	11	6,576	202	—	—
Orangeburg Co. No. 1	2	361	5	19	21
Orangeburg Co. No. 2	1	288	15	—	—
Orangeburg Co. No. 3	2	620	35	3	17
Orangeburg Co. No. 4	—	—	—	28	31
Orangeburg Co. No. 5	4	2,011	82	97	68
Orangeburg Co. No. 6	2	570	14	19	16
Orangeburg Co. No. 7	—	—	9*	—	—
Orangeburg Co. No. 8	3	3,215	311	176	25
Pickens Co.	19	8,709	265	3	1
Richland Co. No. 1	28	16,346	1,594	116	194
Richland Co. No. 2	4	3,507	60	23	46
Richland Co. No. 3	6	2,797	352	64	111
Saluda Co.	2	1,286	44	1	31
Spartanburg Co. No. 1	8	3,154	127	43	31
Spartanburg Co. No. 2	5	2,728	58	9	20
Spartanburg Co. No. 3	5	1,944	80	2	4
Spartanburg Co. No. 4	6	1,894	82	2	29
Spartanburg Co. No. 5	5	2,151	41	31	26
Spartanburg Co. No. 6	6	3,635	76	58	47
Spartanburg Co. No. 7	13	8,349	381	109	173
Sumter Co. No. 2	4	3,503	171	—	—
Sumter Co. No. 17	10	6,355	271	56	139
Union Co.	10	3,803	90	179	112
Williamsburg Co.	6	3,146	112	28	44
York Co. No. 1	—	—	100*	—	—
York Co. No. 2	4	1,630	50	37	30
York Co. No. 3	10	5,887	290	131	112
York Co. No. 4	4	1,696	23	7	1

*S.C. Dept. of Education

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	15,878	9,516	25,394
On Desegregated Faculties**	2,946	3,261	6,207

*Estimated racial breakdown made from official total
**USOE Survey

A few schools desegregated teaching staffs in 1965-66 and widespread faculty desegregation began in 1966-67. Some districts employ teachers parttime in school for the opposite race, others have teachers or consultants who work in schools of both races, but the majority have at least some teachers who work full time in a school of the opposite race. See table above.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	6	1
Enrollment	22,592	2,122
Negroes in Biracial Schools	169**	2,119

*All In Compliance
**Estimated

Clemson College became the first South Carolina institution of higher learning to desegregate, admitting a Negro in January, 1963, by federal court order in

Gant v. Clemson. Desegregation of the University of South Carolina soon followed and currently all of the state-supported institutions are desegregated. South Carolina has the only institution at this level that has been found not in compliance and had all federal aid stopped. The school is Anderson College, supported by the Southern Baptist Church and located at Anderson, S.C. Enrollment at the public institutions are:

Predominantly White	**Enrollment**	
	White	**Negro**
The Citadel	2,044	1
Clemson University	5,757	30*
Medical College of S.C.	730	11*
University of S.C.	10,983	100*
Winthrop College	2,909	27
Totals	22,423	169*
Predominantly Negro		
S.C. State	3	2,119
State Totals	22,426	2,288

*Estimated

Faculties

The faculty at Clemson University was desegregated in 1965 and it is thought that there are biracial faculties at one or two other institutions.

Special Schools

The S.C. Commission on Technical Education, which began in 1962-63, has never had a segregation policy. All of its 10 centers are open to students of all races. Whitten Village, the institution for mentally-retarded children, and the S.C. School for Deaf and Blind, desegregated in 1966.

Ethnic Groups

With the beginning of the 1961-62 school term, Sumter County school officials closed the last separate school operated for "Turk" children of the Dalzell Community. These dark-complexioned youngsters were part of an ethnic enclave said to comprise descendants of Turks and others of Mediterranean extraction who settled there after service with Gen. Thomas Sumter in the American Revolution. The Turks had been listed as "whites" in marriage ceremonies, military service and otherwise, but had been provided separate schools. Turks have been admitted to the Hillcrest High School for whites since 1951, and now are scattered throughout the white schools of the district and county without distinction. The USOE survey listed 5,458 "other" students in desegregated schools. The public colleges have 101 "other" students.

Private Schools

Private schools have grown rapidly in the state, with 28 new ones formed in the past three years. A temporary injunction has stopped the use of state tuition grants and private-school supporters are not counting on their availability again. The private schools have an enrollment of about 4,500 students.

TENNESSEE

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—148
Not In Compliance— 4
State Total—151*
USOE Total—152
*With Negroes & Whites—133

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment	693,143	184,511	877,654
In Desegregated Schools	381,304	52,691 28.6%	433,995

Oak Ridge in 1955 became the first Tennessee district to desegregate. Then under federal control, the district voluntarily desegregated all grades. Clinton High School in Anderson County, under a 1956 federal court order, was the first regular district in the state to begin biracial classes. Violence erupted at Clinton and National Guard troops restored order. With the opening of school for the 1966-67 term, all but two of Tennessee's districts were in compliance with current federal desegregation guidelines: Franklin city and Tipton County, the latter of which was involved in federal court desegregation litigation. Both districts were desegregated, however. Of the 148 districts in compliance, 66 signed HEW-441, 18 followed court orders, and 64 signed HEW-441B. The State Department of Education released desegregation figures in November, 1966, for 150 of the 151 school districts. Those figures, plus an estimate for the missing district, Tipton County, show the state had 52,691 Negroes in schools with whites, or 28.6 per cent of the state's total Negro enrollment. The U.S. Office of Education reported from its November survey that the state had an estimated 54,600 Negroes in desegregated schools. The number of desegregated schools totaled 882 in 1966-67, compared with 771 in 1965-66 and about 300 in 1964-65. The state department report also showed:

- Of 1,983 schools in 150 districts, 818 have both an all-white student body and an all-white faculty; 137 an all-Negro faculty and student body; 433, both faculty and student desegregation; 442 schools desegregated among students only; 51 all-white schools and 100 all-Negro schools that have faculty desegregation; and two predominantly Negro schools with all-white faculties.
- The number of Negro students in predominantly Negro schools totaled 24,839, and the number of Negroes in predominantly white schools, 27,552. White students in predominantly white schools totaled 418,390 while 4,794 other whites attend predominantly Negro schools.
- All of Tennessee's districts are desegregated, with 86 systems reporting all of their Negro students attending biracial schools.

Here is a district-by-district tabulation of both student and faculty desegregation:

District	Enrollment White	Enrollment Negro	Negroes With Whites	Deseg Schls.	Teachers On Deseg. Faculties Negro	Teachers On Deseg. Faculties White
Alamo	671	1	1	1	0	0
Alcoa	1,212	519	172	2	0	0
Anderson Co.	7,660	90	90	8	0	0
Athens	1,879	195	195	4	5	71
Atwood	270	96	96	1	3	13
Bedford Co.	3,166	401	401	10	11	105
Bells	604	3	3	1	0	0
Benton Co.	2,328	89	89	5	2	39.4
Bledsoe Co.	1,803	24	24	2	1	22
Blount Co.	10,656	157	157	9	4	98
Bradley Co.	6,659	156	156	8	9	86
Bristol	4,090	178	178	6	9	139.5
Brownsville	882	34	34	2	0	0
Campbell Co.	6,783	39	39	5	2	44
Cannon Co.	1,703	68	68	6	2	21
Carroll Co.	481	86	86	5	3	12
Carter Co.	7,845	51	51	5	4.4	57.3
Chattanooga	14,282	12.221	2,626	25	444.1	347.7
Cheatham Co.	2,514	166	166	7	3	35
Chester Co.	1,741	406	12	2	14	2
Claiborne Co.	4,200	93	93	5	0	0
Clarksville-Montgomery Co.	10,792	2,806	1,077	16	22.7	339.9
Clay Co.	1,591	31	31	2	1	17
Cleveland	3,218	388	388	6	9	42
Clinton	995	72	72	2	1	28
Cocke Co.	5,033	202	92	3	2	49
Coffee Co.	2,802	66	66	5	0	0
Covington	648	514	15	1	19	29.5
Crockett Co.	0	1,243	0	0	0	0
Crockett-Mills	306	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland Co.	5,126	0	0	0	0	0
Dayton	523	60	60	1	1	20
Decatur Co.	1,798	149	149	4	4	53
DeKalb Co.	2,105	59	59	5	0	0
Dickson Co.	4,281	431	431	5	13	157
Dyer Co.	2,844	603	159	6	19	116.4
Dyersburg	2,678	606	182	5	24	108.1
Elizabethton	1,640	56	56	4	3	25
Etowah	459	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette Co.	1,582	5,430	310	11	45.5	52
Fayetteville	782	398	51	2	14	28.9
Fentress Co.	2,845	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin Co.	5,761	697	697	10	24	174
Franklin	1,052	561	79	2	0	0
Friendship	355	0	0	0	0	0
Gadsden	244	8	8	1	0	0
Gibson Co.	4,237	1,327	366	9	30	149
Giles Co.	3,716	993	993	11	30	152
Grainger Co.	2,597	54	54	6	2	17
Greene Co.	6,558	61	61	11	0	0
Greenville	3,027	244	244	7	8	153
Grundy Co.	2,553	0	0	0	0	0
Hamblen Co.	3,217	73	73	4	3	39.6
Hamilton Co.	28,451	1,231	334	17	29	122.8
Hancock Co.	1,704	19	19	4	0	0
Hardeman Co.	2,764	2,954	169	6	95	73.5
Hardin Co.	3,932	334	110	3	5	42
Harriman	2,579	290	290	7	2	41.5
Hawkins Co.	6,307	164	164	8	5	122
Haywood Co.	1,101	4,221	48	1	0	0
Henderson Co.	2,767	488	410	3	23	9
Henry Co.	2,884	678	150	4	23	88
Hickman Co.	2,357	184	53	3	8	45.3
Hollow-Rock-Bruceton	698	98	98	3	3	12
Houston Co.	1,058	85	85	2	1	24.2
Humboldt	1,717	1,251	100	4	32	58
Humphreys Co.	2,667	141	141	6	2	38
Huntingdon	1,036	221	221	2	5	20.1
Jackson	4,389	3,205	475	9	90	1
Jackson Co.	1,772	1	1	1	0	0
Jefferson Co.	4,808	212	212	8	7	110
Johnson City	5,736	771	771	10	19.2	260.5
Johnson Co.	2,326	28	28	3	1	15
Kingsport	6,998	492	492	5	16	349.5
Knox Co.	18,462	262	261	19	3	31.3
Knoxville	32,590	5,789	3,147	32	106.6	509.7
Lake Co.	1,594	672	126	3	22	67.5
Lauderdale Co.	2,906	2,464	74	5	1	23
Lawrence Co.	6,367	127	127	9	4	99
Lebanon	2,268	364	82	3	11	44
Lenoir City	1,867	17	17	2	0	0
Lewis Co.	1,567	52	25	2	2	39.1
Lexington	606	49	49	1	0	0
Lincoln Co.	4,318	454	454	15	19	132
Loudon Co.	3,653	118	118	8	5	49
Macon	2,422	7	7	4	0	0
Madison Co.	4,185	3,255	88	7	0	0
Manchester	1,214	27	27	2	1	20
Marion Co.	4,836	324	303	7	12	116
Marshall Co.	3,259	540	256	9	8	118
Maryville	1,905	86	86	4	3	39
Maury City	377	0	0	0	0	0
Maury Co.	3,297	2,336	381	12	93	261.6
McKenzie	1,097	171	171	3	5	45
McMinnville	2,151	189	189	4	4	59.4
McMinn Co.	5,158	324	226	10	11	104
McNairy Co.	3,725	380	145	4	3	63.5
Meigs Co.	1,168	81	81	4	1	6
Memphis	60,499	65,513	13,089	44	1,113.5	777.9
Milan	1,710	467	51	3	19.4	71.8
Monroe Co.	4,111	120	120	3	4	43
Moore Co.	697	91	91	1	2	26
Morgan Co.	3,918	2	2	1	0	0
Morristown	4,303	407	407	8	19.9	168.2
Murfreesboro	2,984	808	200	6	27	96.3
Nashville	70,181	20,842	11,295	87	472.2	989.5
Newport	789	16	16	1	0	0
Oak Ridge	7,140	521	246	6	11	172.4
Obion Co.	3,770	451	451	8	7.1	103.6
Oneida	1,370	0	0	0	0	0
Overton Co.	3,337	17	17	2	0	0
Paris	1,138	268	78	2	9	43.8

Perry Co.	969	57	57	2	2	30
Pickett Co.	947	0	0	0	0	0
Polk Co.	2,869	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam Co.	6,551	172	172	8	5.1	124.2
Richard City	154	5	5	1	0	0
Roane Co.	5,128	114	114	10	2	23
Robertson Co.	5,594	1,428	438	13	15	76
Rockwood	1,703	87	87	3	2	52.8
Rogersville	951	110	110	1	1	35
Rhea Co.	3,158	103	103	3	3	53
Rutherford Co.	8,858	1,366	693	17	37	245
Scott County	2,719	0	0	0	0	0
Sequatchie Co.	1,598	0	0	0	0	0
Sevier Co.	6,106	40	40	4	1	42
Shelby Co.	26,506	14,856	198	15	310	11
Shelbyville	1,494	316	316	5	10	51.2
Smith Co.	2,384	187	187	8	6	76.6
So. Carroll Co.	407	46	46	1	1	18.6
Sparta	755	46	46	3	1	7.1
Stewart Co.	1,619	44	44	4	0	0
Sullivan Co.	17,341	51	51	4	1	17.5
Sumner Co.	10,399	1,234	299	15	11	194
Sweetwater	1,138	137	58	2	4	15
Tipton Co.*	3,300	3,500	300	5	0	0
Trezevant	455	180	180	2	4	14
Trousdale Co.	889	277	101	1	7	43
Tullahoma	3,833	201	201	5	5	113.5
Unicoi Co.	3,508	0	0	0	0	0
Union City	1,475	474	474	3	19	48.6
Union Co.	2,017	0	0	0	0	0
Van Buren Co.	867	0	0	0	0	0
Warren Co.	3,432	139	95	7	0	0
Washington Co.	8,342	107	107	8	2	58.6
Watertown	305	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne Co.	2,833	56	56	3	2	13
Weakley Co.	4,413	414	414	7	11	111.5
White Co.	2,816	56	56	3	0	0
Williamson Co.	4,777	1,020	160	7	27	66.7
Wilson Co.	3,749	804	99	4	27	114
TOTALS	693,143	184,511	52,691	882	3,673	10,250

* Estimates; Tipton County made no report to state or federal officials. School authorities said the figures were unavailable, except on estimated basis, and noted that the district is involved in desegregation litigation.

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	28,629	6,251	34,880
On Desegregated Faculties	10,250	3,673	13,923

*Estimated

Teacher desegregation, which had been reported in only nine of Tennessee's 151 districts in 1964-65, showed a sharp increase with the opening of the 1966-67 school year. Of the state's estimated 34,800 teachers, a total of 13,923—or 40 per cent—are now assigned to biracial faculties. These include 10,250 white teachers and 3,673 Negro teachers. In addition, 110 Negro staff members are serving with 1,552 whites on central office staffs of local education departments in the state. Teacher desegregation was reported in a total of 108 districts. In 1965-66, 476 Negro teachers and about 2,700 white teachers were assigned to biracial faculties in 44 districts.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	7	1
Enrollment	62,839	5,614
Negroes in Biracial Schls.	1,128**	5,599**

*All in Compliance
**Estimated

All eight state-supported colleges and universities have desegregated. The University of Tennessee was the state's first institution of higher learning to desegregate, admitting Negroes to the graduate, professional and special levels under federal court order in 1952 *(Gray v. University of Tennessee)*. In 1957, the State Board of Education adopted a policy removing race as a factor in admissions. The college and university student and teacher desegregation in Tennessee follows:

	Enrollment*		Teachers	
Predominantly White	**White**	**Negro**	**White**	**Negro**
Austin Peay St.	2,767	127	104	0
Columbia St.	363	30	30	0
E. Tenn. St. Univ.	8,518	93	253	2
Memphis St. Univ.	13,393	630	483	1
Middle Tenn. St. Univ.	5,691	70	241	0
Tenn. Tech. Univ.	5,225	18	216	0
Univ. of Tenn.**	25,754	160	1,568	7
Totals	61,711	1,128	2,895	10
Predominantly Negro				
Tenn. A&I Univ.	15	5,599	31	197
STATE TOTALS	61,726	6,727	2,926	207

*Estimates; no figures reported by race in state-supported colleges and universities.
**Figures include main campus at Knoxville, branches at Martin, Memphis, Nashville and other U.T. centers.

Faculties

For the first time faculty desegregation has been reported at three of the predominantly white colleges and universities. Four others listed no Negroes on their faculties. Tennessee A & I University at Nashville, a predominantly Negro institution, was the first state-supported university to desegregate its faculty several years ago. (See table above.)

Special Schools

State officials reported that all of Tennessee's special schools are desegregated in practice or policy and have received federal approval of their plans. They include the Tennessee School for the Blind near Nashville which desegregated in 1962; the School for the Deaf at Knoxville; Tennessee Preparatory School at Nashville, desegregated in 1965-66; and Alvin C. York Institute at Jamestown. The Tennessee Youth Center at Joelton, a state corrections facility for training young law offenders, as well as numerous regional vocational and technical schools operated by the State Board of Vocational Education also are desegregated. Biracial classes have been conducted for several years in Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and other school systems in special programs for the educable mentally retarded, speech and hearing and others.

Ethnic Groups

Tennessee has no desegregation programs involving students other than Negroes. The state has 338 Mexicans and Indians among its 877,654 students in elementary and high schools, but these have been enrolled with white students without reference to racial factors. Some non-whites also have been admitted for several years to Tennessee's public colleges and universities. The USOE survey lists 2,059 "other" students in desegregated schools.

Private Schools

Desegregation is known to have caused the formation of four private schools, all in West Tennessee. Members of the Jackson, Tenn., Citizens' Council organized the Huntersville Private School, now in its third year. One opened in heavily Negro Fayette County (Somerville) during the 1965-66 year, and two opened in the fall, 1966, at Martin in Weakley County and Covington in Tipton County.

TEXAS

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—1,306
Not In Compliance— 6
State Total—1,314*
USOE Total—1,312

*With Negroes & Whites—862

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment*	2,185,000	355,000	2,540,000
In Desegregated Schools**	1,094,046	159,400 44.9%	1,253,446

*Estimated
**USOE Survey

Public school desegregation began in Texas before the 1954 Supreme Court decision on segregation. Friona, in West Texas, admitted Negroes to schools with whites in 1953. In 1954, Texas courts held that the state constitution's requirement for segregation in public schools was void. More than 100 public schools desegregated by board action before the Texas legislature in 1957 required referendum approval for desegregation, with loss of state funds as the penalty *(Ch. 283)*. This slowed desegregation until 1963, when State Attorney General Will Wilson declared the referendum law unconstitutional. About 15 districts have desegregated by court order, and the others acted voluntarily. For 1966-67, all but six school districts were in federal compliance: 757 signed HEW-441, 15 operated under court orders, and 534 signed HEW-441B. Texas Education Agency released a desegregation report based on returns covering 90 per cent of the school population. It showed 132,467 Negroes (of 283,426 reported) attending desegregated schools with 718,536 whites (of 1,875,352 reported). TEA refused to release district-by-district figures. The USOE survey listed 2,343 desegregated schools attended by 1,089,842 whites and 131,791 Negroes, and from this USOE estimated the state had 159,400 Negroes attending schools with whites. The USOE survey follows:

		In Deseg. Schools		On Deseg. Faculties	
	Deseg. Schls.	White	Negro	White	Negro
A&M Cons.	5	1,800	333	95	5
Abbott	1	279	45	14	1
Abernathy	3	749	83	—	—
Abilene	20	13,449	933	115	44
—	8	7,319	399	266	5
—	1	173	4	—	—
—	2	868	2	—	—
—	2	1,742	2	—	—
Albany	1	581	32	—	—
Aldine	12	8,901	308	94	53
Aledo	2	507	6	—	—
Alice	3	2,566	67	78	3
Alief	2	467	18	—	—
—	1	410	45	—	—
—	2	183	4	—	—
Alto	2	319	315	29	7
Alvarado	4	697	136	—	—
—	5	3,670	119	—	—
Amarillo	17	13,663	307	221	86
Amherst	1	329	57	—	—
Anahuac	5	785	465	21	13
Anderson	1	168	42	11	5
—	6	3,068	75	—	—
Angleton	5	3,410	224	72	23
—	4	1,624	112	—	—
—	1	438	34	—	—
Apple Springs	2	150	56	—	—
Aquilla	1	117	36	—	—
—	4	1,162	34	—	—
—	4	1,859	86	—	—
Arp	1	298	94	16	4
Aspermont	2	956	66	—	—
Athens	2	1,070	255	105	18
Atlanta	[illegible]	1,094	57	49	38
Austin	35	22,354	4,912	428	210
Austonio	1	55	53	—	—
—	3	406	12	—	—
Avalon	1	145	76	13	1
Avery	1	337	63	16	1
Avinger	1	145	40	9	1
Axtell	1	193	67	14	1
—	3	1,941	14	—	—
—	3	1,256	82	—	—
Bartlett	3	259	191	22	6
Bastrop	1	866	123	42	1
Bay City	5	3,050	530	95	40
—	14	7,994	567	481	268
Beckville	1	387	338	24	6
—	4	1,510	59	—	—
Bells	2	355	5	—	—
Bellville	2	825	92	49	13
Belton	7	2,566	217	120	12
—	1	253	26	—	—
—	10	5,579	442	135	14
Birdville	3	3,014	37	—	—
—	3	1,455	35	—	—
—	1	420	18	—	—
Bland	2	158	37	—	—
—	1	131	24	—	—
Blooming Grove	1	278	93	20	1
Bloomington	4	957	117	31	7
Blossom	1	274	35	—	—
—	1	22	3	—	—
—	1	207	10	—	—
—	3	901	199	35	2
Bonham	3	1,675	234	77	9
Borger	4	2,218	199	58	7
—	2	436	27	17	1
—	1	365	2	—	—
Brackett	2	559	44	16	1
Brady	3	946	81	21	1
Brazos County	1	81	16	5	1
Brazosport	10	6,756	572	252	12
Breckinridge	4	1,267	58	—	—
Bremond	2	234	175	15	4
—	3	1,916	48	10	6
—	1	51	3	—	—
Broaddus	1	347	25	159	40
Brookeland	1	71	85	12	2
—	2	1,216	2	30	8
Brownfield	6	2,294	173	45	5
Brownsboro	1	454	105	12	3
Brownsville	6	6,897	19	—	—
Brownwood	6	2,252	227	26	3
—	1	154	31	—	—
—	9	4,451	241	123	63
—	1	156	6	—	—
—	2	722	70	—	—
Buffalo	1	327	13	4	5
—	1	146	13	—	—
Bullard	1	209	123	16	3
Buna	3	1,093	119	—	—
Burkburnett	4	2,880	72	483	—
—	3	881	39	—	—
Burton	2	252	214	18	7
—	1	174	1	—	—
Bynum	2	262	150	57	4
Caddo Hills	2	262	109	10	1
Caldwell	3	915	252	42	4
Calhoun	8	4,663	240	109	6
Camden	1	112	20	6	6
Cameron	2	1,061	43	36	26
—	1	151	3	—	—
Canton	1	811	78	37	2
—	1	1,039	13	46	2
Carlisle	3	416	156	27	4
—	1	58	1	—	—
—	1	76	19	—	—
—	3	923	29	—	—
—	6	5,034	85	96	3
Carthage	4	1,703	40	1	2
Cayuga	2	254	62	13	7
—	2	234	54	—	—
Celina	1	305	60	—	—
Center	3	1,565	54	30	27
Centerville	1	308	5	6	18
Central Heights	1	275	69	21	1
Central	1	657	26	—	—
Chapel Hill ISD	3	1,117	56	19	19
Chapel Hill RHSD	1	101	11	—	—
Chester	1	133	22	16	15
Chicota	1	219	41	—	—
Childress	4	1,169	128	46	3
Chillicothe	3	352	108	—	—
—	1	202	109	—	—
—	4	867	25	—	—
Cistern	1	32	6	—	—
—	2	642	73	—	—
Clarksville	3	1,073	52	58	35
—	4	3,269	40	—	—
Cleburne	6	2,758	299	83	3
Cleveland	4	1,697	23	62	20
Clifton	1	697	42	30	1
—	1	89	1	15	1
Cold Springs	1	309	63	20	31
Coleman	3	1,026	59	15	2

Colmesneil	1	249	51	15	1
Columbia-Brazoria	4	2,027	356	109	17
Columbus	2	1,006	166	48	13
Commerce	3	965	73	24	9
Community	8	2,798	99	4	1
Como-Pickton	2	280	66	—	—
Concord	1	12	14	3	11
Connally	4	1,455	116	—	—
Conroe	5	4,836	196	—	2
—	1	775	53	—	—
Cooks Point	1	63	23	3	1
Coolidge	1	162	63	11	2
—	2	609	117	36	5
—	1	395	32	—	—
—	3	1,624	4	—	—
Corpus Christi	29	24,421	2,003	359	51
Corrigan	2	369	19	20	13
—	8	3,013	526	152	76
—	2	339	8	—	—
Coupland	1	68	8	—	—
Crandall	1	300	55	—	—
Crane	2	634	29	5	2
Crawford	1	231	29	—	—
Crockett CSD	4	1,082	23	—	—
Crockett ISD	2	943	9	59	39
Crosby	4	797	981	—	—
Crosbyton	3	812	91	—	—
Cross Plains	3	622	112	10	1
Cross Roads	1	144	23	—	—
Crowell	1	463	42	—	—
Crowley	1	168	4	—	—
Crystal City	2	1,045	6	—	—
Cuero	6	717	251	84	10
Cushing	2	290	109	20	2
Cypress-Fairbanks	5	2,941	44	75	51
Daingerfield	4	1,288	43	45	17
Dalhart	5	1,429	24	—	—
Dallas	68	33,175	23,694	150	474
Damon	1	107	11	—	—
Danbury	1	369	18	—	—
Dawson	3	274	22	—	—
Dayton	3	1,157	55	5	20
Deanville	3	297	169	23	4
Decatur	3	949	43	8	1
—	5	2,403	97	15	3
—	6	2,058	304	46	7
—	2	662	8	—	—
Delmar	4	1,042	253	54	21
—	10	4,392	693	105	27
Denton	7	3,782	168	115	19
—	2	843	14	—	—
Deport	1	198	18	—	—
DeSoto	1	355	2	—	—
Detroit	1	275	40	13	1
Devers	1	84	63	16	4
Dew	1	27	32	3	2
Diboll	2	829	51	20	12
Dickinson	3	2,462	111	121	34
—	2	113	54	3	1
—	3	793	64	25	1
Donie	1	23	10	—	—
—	5	2,294	23	—	—
Douglass	1	93	57	10	2
Douglassville	—	—	—	2	1
Eagle Lake	3	785	420	48	8
—	1	992	1	—	—
East Bernard	2	567	28	—	—
East Central	5	2,317	136	19	2
East Chambers	3	946	104	23	1
—	1	152	3	—	—
East Mountain	1	337	34	20	6
—	3	754	28	—	—
Ector Co.	7	3,494	1,120	165	52
Edgewood	1	402	50	21	1
—	14	14,312	1,343	591	62
—	5	4,255	34	20	1
Edna	4	1,254	406	60	19
El Campo	6	3,092	875	27	40
—	45	45,694	1,821	561	27
Elkhart	2	497	129	—	—
Elmo	1	57	29	3	1
Elysian Fields	1	267	33	3	18
Ennis	5	1,799	168	78	31
—	3	1,865	64	—	—
—	4	1,460	20	—	—
Fannindel	1	84	41	10	6
Farmersville	2	488	52	—	—
Farwell	3	649	25	—	—
Fayetteville	1	239	35	5	1
Ferris	1	530	45	1	23
Flatonia	2	302	106	19	4
—	3	1,451	33	—	—
Floydada	4	1,587	208	61	8
Forney	2	490	89	14	1
Forreston	1	86	87	—	—
Forsan	2	403	4	—	—
Fort Bend	5	3,234	508	180	15
—	42	21,105	5,523	225	319
Franklin	2	420	178	19	2
Frankston	1	294	46	1	3
—	2	1,083	5	—	—
—	4	1,446	130	—	—
Friendswood	1	515	3	2	1
Friona	3	1,267	54	—	—
Frisco	1	244	56	16	1
Frost	1	138	86	6	1
—	1	301	1	—	—
—	2	1,552	129	—	—
—	5	2,761	31	20	1
Gainesville	7	2,786	261	122	7
Galena Park	5	3,632	60	275	61
Galveston	13	7,843	1,134	129	177
Ganado	2	1,258	100	68	2
Garland	11	8,661	360	294	18
Garrison	2	375	86	22	9
Garwood	2	277	50	20	4
—	3	1,709	96	—	—
Gause	1	34	30	3	1
—	4	973	193	15	1
—	1	84	43	—	—
Giddings	3	605	268	36	8
Gilliland	2	54	4	—	—
Gilmer	2	876	16	1	4
Gladewater	3	1,426	110	10	31
Glover	1	30	17	—	—
—	1	216	1	—	—
Goliad	2	721	128	24	2
Gonzales	5	1,909	314	71	12
Goodrich	1	149	36	16	4
Goose Creek	12	7,872	335	470	60
—	2	316	58	—	—
—	1	179	6	—	—
—	1	237	1	—	—
Graham	1	649	11	—	—
—	2	677	7	—	—
—	2	618	98	—	—
—	1	271	110	18	2
Grapeland	2	395	15	3	16
Grapevine	3	1,572	73	—	—
Greenville	7	3,462	262	154	27
Groesbeck	2	629	20	19	9
Groveton	3	412	237	28	5
—	2	115	7	—	—
—	4	894	98	—	—
Hallettsville	3	716	241	51	10
Hallsburg	1	80	38	—	—
Hallsville	3	1,011	18	7	26
Hamlin	6	1,385	127	48	4
—	1	447	14	—	—
Hardin	1	474	137	28	1
Hardin-Jefferson	3	1,207	122	2	2
Harlandale	6	5,866	24	115	5
Harleton	3	601	306	28	12
—	10	6,785	119	16	1
—	1	95	22	—	—
—	1	638	13	—	—
Haskell	3	643	96	—	—
Hawkins	2	341	9	28	20
Hearne	3	905	40	15	46
Hemphill	—	—	—	3	9
Henderson	3	1,392	65	76	48
—	3	802	16	—	—
—	3	1,842	42	—	—
Hillsboro	3	1,045	214	50	13
Hitchcock	5	1,225	614	60	20
Holland	2	251	31	—	—
—	3	1,372	45	26	1
Honey Grove	2	440	203	25	2
Hooks	3	898	27	398	181
—	—	—	—	5	1
—	2	278	119	91	—
Hughes Springs	2	713	120	38	4
Hull-Daisetta	2	588	95	15	5
Humble	1	497	3	—	—
Hungerford	3	108	396	15	15
Huntingdon	2	652	54	18	2
Huntsville	3	1,640	162	11	53
Hurst-Euless-Bedford	2	2,947	44	102	8
Hutto	1	227	62	—	—
Idalon	3	963	45	—	—
Industrial	1	257	7	—	—
Ingleside	4	1,274	19	—	—
Iola	2	372	18	—	—
Irving	8	9,618	285	544	23
Italy	1	204	77	18	6
Itasca	1	499	171	31	2
Jacksboro	3	1,000	17	—	—
Jacksonville	5	2,299	73	71	40
Jasper	3	1,507	32	61	53
Jeddo	2	271	9	—	—
Jefferson	3	699	26	39	26
Joaquin	1	151	19	—	—
Jourdanton	2	716	7	—	—
Judson	2	3,360	8	—	—
Karnack	1	178	53	13	21
Karnes City	4	819	57	—	—
Katy	3	620	71	14	1
Kaufman	2	899	105	40	16
Kemp	2	329	68	10	4
Kemper City	1	108	7	—	—
Kendleton	1	54	222	5	16
Kenedy Co.	3	1,256	48	—	—
Kennard	1	203	75	13	1
Kerens	1	166	80	18	10
Kermit	4	2,264	108	95	3
Kerrville	4	2,695	167	81	4
Kilgore	6	2,662	111	1	5
Killeen	16	9,335	887	145	19
Kingsville	7	4,729	109	172	9
Kirbyville	4	1,245	120	40	18
—	1	226	3	—	—
—	2	441	49	—	—
Kountze	3	831	70	19	16

Kress	2	464	46	—	—
Krum	1	197	2	—	—
—	1	636	13	—	—
—	4	1,194	9	—	—
La Grange	6	2,118	630	96	7
La Marque	7	4,053	354	131	77
La Porte	4	2,115	165	43	4
La Poynor	1	196	136	2	1
La Vega	5	2,063	528	106	90
—	1	702	82	33	1
Lake View	5	2,257	12	—	—
Lakeview CSD	1	27	8	—	—
Lamar	10	5,188	800	156	32
Lamesa	6	3,110	267	79	5
Lampasas	4	1,614	35	—	—
Lancaster	4	2,365	156	99	4
Laneville	1	122	17	11	1
—	11	9,344	39	—	—
Latexo	1	109	16	—	—
—	1	323	8	—	—
Leary	1	118	16	—	—
—	—	—	—	6	1
—	2	349	41	—	—
Levelland	7	2,464	167	14	1
Leveretts Chapel	1	263	52	19	2
Lewisville	4	1,956	122	47	2
Lexington	2	408	76	10	1
Liberty-Eylau	3	1,367	66	59	24
—	1	248	1	—	—
Liberty	4	1,605	160	48	24
Lindale	2	680	218	38	4
Linden Kildare	3	786	42	37	19
—	1	101	1	—	—
—	5	1,945	198	—	—
Livingston	4	1,252	73	54	25
Llamo	3	1,002	4	—	—
Lockett	1	188	82	—	—
Lockhart	4	1,926	395	68	5
Lockney	3	627	92	21	2
Lone Oak	1	234	60	—	—
Lone Star	2	295	38	25	13
Longview	9	4,931	157	109	66
Loop	2	480	4	—	—
Loraine	2	199	52	—	—
Lorena	2	951	117	38	1
Lorenzo	2	273	38	—	—
Lott	1	214	52	1	6
Louise	2	507	67	22	2
Lovejoy	1	83	3	—	—
Lovelady	2	282	11	2	8
—	2	211	11	—	—
Lubbock	15	10,835	1,299	147	118
Lufkin	6	3,340	171	123	73
Luling	4	1,094	251	54	5
Madisonville	2	791	62	42	11
Magnolia	2	516	38	24	6
Malakoff	1	152	42	11	10
Malone	1	75	26	5	1
—	1	124	13	13	1
Manor	2	411	104	1	3
Mansfield	3	1,374	70	1	3
Manvel	1	263	26	—	—
—	1	808	16	—	—
Marietta	1	51	70	4	2
Marion	2	354	49	—	—
Marlin	3	1,432	48	46	37
Marshall	11	4,527	205	126	169
Mart	2	504	417	31	19
Martins Mill	1	75	7	—	—
Martinsville	1	97	36	—	—
—	1	219	3	—	—
Matador	2	267	70	—	—
Matagorda	1	72	6	—	—
Mathis	4	1,889	47	—	—
Mattson	1	323	113	17	1
Maydele	1	135	11	—	—
Maypearl	1	145	38	12	1
Maysfield	1	38	4	—	—
McAdoo	2	114	14	—	—
McAllen	3	4,103	13	—	—
McCamey	3	905	42	3	2
McCaulley	1	28	6	—	—
McDade	1	85	4	—	—
McGregor	3	1,043	257	30	9
McKinney	6	3,185	283	132	18
McLeod	1	55	1	—	—
—	2	818	2	—	—
—	2	161	5	—	—
Melissa	1	127	9	—	—
—	4	749	180	24	4
—	1	467	1	—	—
Meridian	1	275	29	—	—
Merkel	1	684	22	—	—
Mesquite	9	7,691	25	29	1
Mexia	4	1,181	135	26	27
Midland	8	3,682	1,781	178	74
Midlothian	4	658	90	29	4
Midway	1	1,218	21	—	—
Milano	2	252	66	13	2
Mildred	2	173	16	—	—
Mineola	3	758	75	47	14
Mineral Wells	8	4,194	250	169	7
—	1	238	16	—	—
Monahans-Wickett-Pyote	5	1,769	117	35	3
Montgomery	—	—	—	10	15
Moody	2	578	202	46	40
—	2	90	3	—	—

Morton	4	1,079	100	—	—
Moulton	1	438	3	—	—
Mount Calm	1	45	30	5	1
Mount Enterprise	1	246	123	20	2
Mount Pleasant	4	1,718	79	60	36
Mount Vernon	2	595	46	1	4
Muleshoe	4	1,473	118	70	3
Munday	1	572	78	—	—
Nacogdoches	4	2,553	34	91	53
Natalia	2	649	12	—	—
Navarro	2	616	62	—	—
Navasota	2	1,235	31	59	39
Neches	2	89	128	11	5
Nederland	2	1,920	33	—	—
Needville	3	925	215	18	2
New Boston	4	1,113	256	36	6
New Braunfels	7	3,727	107	—	—
New Caney	2	1,414	26	—	—
New Deal	1	578	51	3	1
New Diana	1	303	41	24	16
New Home	2	978	56	—	—
New Hope	1	81	33	5	1
New Summerfield	3	495	261	36	12
Newton	3	890	172	241	10
—	6	714	112	—	—
—	2	513	8	—	—
Normangee	1	268	122	18	5
—	1	780	4	29	1
North Hopkins	1	157	31	12	1
Northside	8	8,391	1,003	169	20
Northside	17	10,968	151	101	6
North Side	1	183	1	—	—
—	1	82	5	—	—
Oakwood	1	126	10	—	—
—	1	107	19	—	—
Olney	3	999	1,160	—	—
Onalaska	1	26	31	3	2
—	4	636	10	—	—
Orangefield	2	645	7	—	—
Orchard	2	138	20	1	1
Ore City	2	411	110	1	4
Overton	1	360	146	27	2
—	1	357	37	—	—
Palestine	6	1,867	117	4	20
Palmer	1	198	92	—	—
Pampa	3	2,284	109	300	9
Paris	6	2,145	729	89	47
—	4	5,107	9	—	—
—	2	354	12	—	—
Pearland	3	1,294	35	—	—
—	—	—	—	22	1
Pecos	6	2,452	178	38	6
Penelope	1	145	18	—	—
Petersburg	1	375	104	—	—
—	1	240	2	—	—
—	1	151	1	—	—
Pewitt	1	711	26	34	22
—	6	3,918	9	—	—
—	2	458	58	—	—
Pinetree	4	2,613	134	118	3
Pittsburg	3	1,150	59	49	35
Plains	2	604	22	—	—
Plainview	9	4,639	528	158	27
Plano	6	2,727	276	67	10
Pleasant Grove	1	270	66	12	5
—	3	1,717	35	30	1
—	2	839	6	—	—
—	1	85	3	—	—
Ponder	2	112	11	—	—
—	1	149	3	—	—
Port Arthur	5	5,283	1,108	210	45
Port Neches	3	2,375	5	—	—
—	3	901	82	—	—
—	2	400	4	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	2
Powderly	2	501	44	18	7
Prairie Lea	1	179	21	—	—
Princeton	1	569	12	—	—
Prosper	1	246	3	—	—
Providence	1	103	8	—	—
Queen City	1	530	150	30	20
Quinlan	1	407	10	—	—
Quitaque	1	234	21	—	—
Quitman	3	638	91	15	2
—	1	600	31	—	—
Ralls	3	895	100	—	—
Randolph Field	2	1,538	75	—	—
Ranger	3	580	15	—	—
Rankin	2	428	5	—	—
—	5	1,950	22	—	—
—	1	927	68	46	1
Red Oak	1	272	28	—	—
Redland	1	224	92	—	—
Redwater	1	283	75	17	1
Refugio	3	1,032	91	3	7
Rice	1	57	54	6	1
Richards	2	118	36	4	3
Richardson	5	4,643	38	40	22
—	1	244	74	14	1
—	—	—	—	123	47
—	1	38	2	—	—
—	4	1,776	22	—	—
Robstown	5	3,303	107	41	2
—	1	251	27	—	—
—	1	83	2	—	—
Rockdale	2	758	142	14	1

Rockwall	2	782	74	39	6
Rogers	2	501	46	13	2
Roosevelt	1	22	2	—	—
Ropes	2	349	16	—	—
Roscoe	2	495	21	—	—
Rosebud	3	434	195	34	3
Rotan	3	803	64	—	—
Round Rock	5	1,293	82	13	3
Round Top	2	198	25	—	—
Roxton	1	116	27	11	5
Royal	3	416	312	34	24
Royse City	2	291	84	13	1
—	1	386	28	—	—
—	1	446	6	—	—
Rusk	2	968	8	72	22
Sabine	1	388	70	29	12
Sabine Pass	1	191	29	—	—
Salado	1	229	7	—	—
Saltillo	1	130	10	—	—
Sam Rayburn	1	208	6	—	—
—	1	184	5	—	—
San Angelo	14	7,963	796	298	30
San Antonio	70	45,779	10,947	1,076	195
San Augustine	2	710	25	33	34
—	3	2,458	8	—	—
—	7	3,951	279	30	3
—	1	179	3	—	—
Sanger	1	229	37	—	—
Santa Anna	2	375	13	—	—
Santa Fe	1	433	2	—	—
—	4	1,815	10	—	—
Schleicher	1	581	26	—	—
Schulenburg	1	443	131	28	4
Scurry-Rosser	1	208	80	12	4
—	3	800	63	—	—
Seguin	7	3,187	606	158	22
Seminole	5	1,666	83	—	—
—	3	1,135	61	26	1
—	1	641	50	—	—
—	4	753	73	—	—
Shelbyville	1	380	42	4	14
Shepherd	1	356	225	23	9
Shepherd	2	185	3	—	—
Sherman	9	4,760	547	238	30
Shiner	2	457	133	31	2
Shiro	2	38	106	4	4
Silsbee	4	2,872	337	135	35
Silverton	1	24	2	—	—
—	5	2,071	81	—	—
—	1	468	20	—	—
Slaton	5	1,733	262	34	9
Slocum	1	129	45	12	1
Smiley	3	641	20	21	1
Smithville	3	619	191	43	13
—	—	—	—	16	2
Snyder	8	3,137	187	24	2
—	10	4,962	41	66	6
Somerville	1	171	77	—	—
—	4	885	18	—	—
South Park	9	7,108	424	376	164
South Plains	1	101	3	—	—
—	1	166	12	—	—
—	5	1,879	14	30	8
—	1	159	11	—	—
Speegleville	1	99	9	—	—
Spring Branch	2	2,259	11	—	—
Spring Hill	1	73	67	—	—
Spring	3	825	127	49	4
Spring Lake	1	903	85	—	—
Spur	3	595	51	—	—
Spurger	2	241	18	—	—
Stamford	3	1,136	98	30	1
Stanton	3	880	70	—	—
—	4	1,704	22	—	—
—	2	500	9	—	—
—	1	121	1	—	—
Strong	1	45	43	—	—
Sudan	1	501	84	—	—
Sulphur Springs	2	2,345	501	100	25
Sundown	2	708	40	—	—
Sunnyvale	1	155	9	—	—
Sweetwater	6	2,468	167	108	15
Taft	4	1,381	54	24	1
—	3	995	80	—	—
Talco-Bogata	3	735	119	23	4
Tarkington	2	488	23	—	—
—	—	—	—	19	19
Taylor	6	1,531	630	51	23
Teague	2	557	68	25	8
Temple	8	3,793	288	202	79
Tenaha	1	268	3	17	9
—	1	863	35	39	1
Terrell	3	917	566	25	58
Texarkana	9	3,008	93	111	67
—	4	3,654	340	204	6
—	2	358	69	—	—
Thrall	1	371	80	—	—
—	1	267	14	—	—
Tidehaven	3	581	64	—	—
Timpson	2	391	21	13	9
Tomball	3	1,002	78	19	9
Trenton	1	166	25	—	—
Trinidad	1	172	50	14	1
Trinity	2	295	16	11	16
Troup	1	518	234	36	3
Troy	1	395	37	—	—
Tucker	2	694	116	32	9
—	1	1,901	103	—	—
—	2	227	20	—	—
Tyler	15	8,314	453	235	101
Union Grove	1	326	3	—	—
Union Hill	1	178	73	10	2
—	2	161	16	—	—
—	5	1,667	15	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	1
Van Alstyne	2	439	27	—	—
Van	1	812	133	51	1
Van Vleck	2	536	549	38	18
Venus	2	95	17	—	—
—	1	89	2	—	—
Vernon	5	2,194	378	101	8
Victoria	15	9,536	1,068	274	10
—	15	6,824	816	186	93
—	2	250	169	17	5
Waller	2	683	481	32	17
Wallis	1	187	105	16	4
Warren	2	475	73	—	—
Waskom	1	358	1	—	—
Waxahachie	3	1,546	510	80	38
Weatherford	5	2,637	74	—	—
Weimar	1	501	62	30	15
Weinert	1	117	1	—	—
Wellington	1	657	112	35	1
Willman	1	191	1	—	—
Wells	2	238	126	8	1
Weslaco	5	3,069	16	3	1
West	2	710	82	32	4
West Lamar	3	1,247	47	—	—
West Orange	1	206	5	—	—
West Oso	5	1,993	610	91	19
West Rusk Co.	4	814	175	62	5
West Sabine	2	539	48	29	9
Wharton	1	92	8	—	—
Wheeler	1	18	3	—	—
Whiteface	3	1,221	151	90	19
—	1	811	1	—	—
—	2	363	24	24	1
Whitehouse	2	674	94	14	5
—	1	258	11	—	—
Whitney	1	415	16	—	—
Wichita Falls	14	6,618	2,131	143	98
Willis	3	473	20	14	14
Wills Point	3	701	210	21	4
Wilmer Hutchins	5	1,728	51	52	8
—	2	397	18	—	—
—	1	90	7	—	—
Wink	1	420	14	—	—
Winnsboro	3	920	59	—	—
Winona	2	335	18	4	16
Winters	1	1,044	24	—	—
Woden ISD	1	228	24	—	—
Wolfe City	1	352	98	—	—
Woodville	3	927	36	40	14
Wortham	1	214	128	15	4
Wylie	3	859	7	—	—
Yoakum	4	1,210	266	71	15
—	3	703	34	—	—
—	19	22,218	803	209	8
—	1	332	2	—	—

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	90,000	13,000	103,000
On Desegregated Faculties**	24,088	7,350	31,438

*Estimated
**USOE Survey

A number of Negroes have lost teaching jobs through desegregation in Texas, but local administrators have helped displaced teachers find new positions. Texas Education Agency announced in November, 1966, that of 10,137 Negro teachers reported, 1,730 taught on desegregated campuses, 225 were on all-white campuses, and 303 were on predominantly white campuses. Of the 83,134 white teachers reported, 365 taught on all-Negro campuses and 129 were at predominantly Negro campuses. Reports to the USOE listed 24,088 whites and 7,350 Negroes on desegregated faculties. (See table above.)

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	53	3
Enrollment	237,507	9,259
Negroes in Biracial Schools	5,915	8,978

*All In Compliance

The University of Texas, first in the state to desegregate, acted under court order in 1950 in *Sweatt v. Painter*. All 56 tax-supported institutions of higher education in Texas have abolished segregation policies and, for the first time, every institution reports at least one Negro student in its enrollment. On the other hand, Prairie View A&M officials report that the school has returned to an all-Negro status after losing its one white student enrolled last year. Another all-Negro institution, Tyler District College, was disbanded last June and was consolidated with its main branch, Tyler Junior College, once all-white. Three Negro teachers from the defunct school were employed by Tyler Junior College—its first step toward faculty desegregation. Tyler Junior College, however, reported no appreciable increase in its Negro population, which led some education authorities to believe that many of the 190 or more Negroes from Tyler District College had transferred to private Negro schools nearby. Many institutions reported it was virtually impossible to estimate racial enrollment accurately because of the absence of reliable records. Several noted that the federal government had discouraged such racial tallies and apparently many are now avoiding any such record-keeping, which was once considered discriminatory.

	Enrollment	
Predominantly White Senior Colleges	**Total**	**Negro***
Angelo State	2,396	35
Arlington State	11,501	200
East Texas State	7,723	356
Lamar Tech	9,828	416
Midwestern Univ.	3,636	125
North Tex. St. Univ.	13,973	410
Pan American	3,357	25
Sam Houston St.	6,829	26
Southwest Texas St.	6,580	23
Stephen F. Austin St.	6,862	165
Sul Ross	1,798	11
Tarleton State	2,010	1
Texas A&M Univ.	10,623	35
Texas Col. of A&L	4,907	50**
Texas Tech	17,770	90
Texas Western	8,113	130
Tex. Woman's Univ.	4,048	90
Univ. of Houston	19,986	400
Univ. of Texas	27,345	150**
West Tex. State	6,100	68
Totals	175,375	2,806*
Predominantly White Junior Colleges		
Alvin	1,624	21
Amarillo	2,958	55
Blinn	1,330	20**
Cisco	838	30
Clarendon	237	12
Cooke Co.	1,088	5
Dallas Co.	4,800	600
Del Mar	3,683	40
Frank Phillips	771	9
Grayson Co.	1,723	50
Henderson Co.	1,297	105
Hill County	719	12
Howard County	954	28
Kilgore	2,450	79
Laredo	1,096	3
Lee	1,917	90
McClennan Comm.	860	90
Navarro	1,154	79
Odessa	2,507	40
Panola	571	45**
Paris	539	25
Ranger	386	35
San Antonio	10,392	200
San Jacinto	4,320	50
South Plains	1,391	12
Southwest Texas	704	1
Temple	1,236	25
Texarkana	1,883	100
Texas Southmost	1,185	2
Tyler	3,107	100
Victoria	1,546	20
Weatherford	1,087	26
Wharton	1,925	100
Totals	62,132	3,109*
White College Totals	237,507	5,915*
Predominantly Negro Senior Colleges		
Prairie View A&M	3,663	3,663
Texas Southern	4,566	4,515
Totals	8,229	8,178
Predominantly Negro Junior Colleges		
St. Philip's	1,030	800
Totals	1,030	800
Negro College Totals	9,259	8,978

*Includes minimum estimates.
**Minimum estimate.

Faculties

Five Texas senior colleges currently employ Negro faculty members. The University of Texas appointed two in 1964 and now reports that it probably has employed a handful of Negro teaching assistants. University officials say they cannot ascertain this because of the school's policy against keeping racial data on its personnel. Other institutions employing one Negro faculty member each include: Sam Houston, Texas Western, East Texas, and Lamar (parttime). Meanwhile all Negro Prairie View A&M has 12 white faculty members on its 186-member staff. Texas Southern University's faculty is about three-fourths Negro and one-fourth non-Negro, including whites and Orientals. St. Phillip's, a predominantly Negro junior college, has about one-fourth white teachers on its faculty. The rapid enrollment increases in Texas' junior colleges—and the construction of several new ones—apparently have prompted in part the hiring of several Negro teachers. Six of Texas' 36 junior and community colleges employ Negroes, including Tyler, 3; Dallas, 2; San Antonio, 2; McClennan, 2; Texarkana, 1; and San Jacinto, 1 (parttime). Most institutions in Texas reported that they had no policy against hiring Negroes. Several said they had actively recruited with no success for qualified Negro teachers. In the main, the faculty color line is still unbroken except in predominantly Negro schools.

Special Schools

Desegregated special schools in Texas include Abilene State School (epileptics), Austin State School and Mexia State School (mentally retarded), Moody State Home (cerebral palsy), Bexar County Boys School and Mountain View School for Boys, Coryell County. All these are accredited as independent school districts.

Ethnic Groups

Enrollment of non-Negroes in formerly all-Negro schools shows varied patterns. Many public schools have speeded their desegregation because of federal aid programs, and this also may be responsible for each tax-supported institution of higher education showing at least one Negro student. Real desegregation in public schools seems to be growing largely in marginal neighborhoods that have Negro, Latin-American and/or white families. In other places, however, changing racial patterns are decreasing integration, as non-Negro families move to areas with a few or no Negroes; and by reverse process some pockets of Negro population are moving out of school attendance zones that would require them to send children to predominantly white schools. The USOE survey listed 25,054 students of "other" races in desegregated schools.

VIRGINIA

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—127
Not In Compliance— 8
Total—135*

*With Negroes & Whites—127

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment*	760,758	243,553	1,004,311
In Desegregated Schools**	514,339	61,500 25.3%	575,839

*Estimated
**USOE Survey

Desegregation began in Virginia in February, 1959, when the state abandoned its "massive resistance" program and four school divisions—Alexandria, Arlington, Norfolk and Warren County—accepted Negroes in schools with whites under court order. Nine schools in three communities—Charlottesville, Norfolk and Warren County—had closed in the fall, 1958, to evade desegregation orders. When these schools re-opened, Charlottesville received court permission to delay desegregation until the fall, 1959. Prince Edward County kept all public schools closed from the summer, 1959, to fall, 1964, in an effort to avoid a desegregation order dating from the original School Segregation Cases of 1954 *(Davis v. Prince Edward County)*. Since 1959, most Prince Edward white children have attended a private, segregated school system. The Negroes had no schools except during 1963-64, when a privately financed free school operated through the co-operation of federal, state and county officials (Prince Edward Free School Association). Only seven whites returned to the re-opened public schools for 1964-65, with some 1,500 Negroes, and about a dozen white enrolled in 1965-66 and 1966-67. In Surry County, all white pupils have boycotted the public school system since the State Pupil Placement Board first assigned Negroes to the all-white school for September, 1963. The whites attend a private, segregated school. The 1966 General Assembly abolished the Pupil Placement Board, leaving pupil assignment solely in hands of local school boards. The U.S. Office of Education lists 135 Virginia divisions, but includes special town districts that do not operate independent systems. Of the 135 divisions and districts, 15 signed HEW-441, 20 submitted court-order plans, and 92 signed HEW-441B, and 8 have unacceptable plans. The state reported that 48,070 Negroes were attending formerly all-white schools and 7,120 whites were attending formerly all-Negro schools, but gave no figures on how many Negroes were in the desegregated, formerly all-Negro schools. The state also would not make available the district-by-district figures. The USOE survey showed the state had 979 desegregated schools with 551,483 whites and 57,101 Negroes, and from this, USOE estimated the state had 61,500 Negroes in desegregated schools. The USOE survey follows:

	Deseg. Schls	In Deseg. Schls. White	In Deseg. Schls. Negro	On Deseg. Faculties White	On Deseg. Faculties Negro
Accomack Co.	11	2,700	211	—	—
Albemarle Co.	15	5,530	519	146	47
Alexandria	20	11,272	3,327	723	133
Alleghany Co.	6	2,649	102	16	2
Amherst Co.	7	3,141	282	128	60
Appomattox Co.	3	1,232	8	19	2
Arlington Co.	16	11,869	1,109	593	81
Augusta Co.	20	8,816	508	256	17
Bath Co.	5	1,011	85	34	4
Bedford Co.	13	5,783	1,284	145	30
Bland Co.	1	410	10	—	—
Botetourt Co.	9	3,711	433	137	12
Bristol	5	2,181	221	102	12
Brunswick Co.	2	844	61	29	16
Buckingham Co.	4	1,253	154	52	55
Buena Vista	1	347	10	12	1
Campbell Co.	8	3,730	45	203	73
Caroline Co.	3	1,419	91	34	24
Carroll Co.	2	1,279	31	13	2
Charlotte Co.	2	837	53	5	3
Chesapeake	21	15,407	519	446	227
Chesterfield Co.	26	18,243	574	227	54
Clarke Co.	4	1,509	371	65	11
Clifton Forge	2	924	256	46	8
Colonial Beach	1	356	62	18	1
Covington	2	1,238	328	90	13
Culpeper Co.	7	2,615	1,154	84	24
Cumberland Co.	1	692	44	6	37
Danville	8	5,458	228	254	130
Dickenson Co.	2	690	54	1	1
Dinwiddie Co.	3	2,138	116	85	18
Essex Co.	2	778	28	—	—
Fairfax Co.	84	65,747	2,716	2,076	96
Falls Church	3	1,702	25	58	1
Floyd Co.	5	2,009	116	77	5
Fluvanna Co.	5	983	86	2	15
Franklin	1	417	17	—	—
Franklin Co.	12	5,180	578	159	18
Frederick Co.	8	4,741	122	66	4
Fredericksburg	4	1,819	755	95	22
Fries Town	1	512	10	3	1
Galax	2	1,331	55	—	—
Giles Co.	8	2,431	116	19	1
Gloucester Co./Mathews	3	1,551	103	77	41
Goochland Co.	3	974	147	34	29
Grayson Co.	6	2,015	156	57	11
Greene Co.	3	853	151	19	3
Greensville Co.	2	1,638	93	70	43
Halifax Co.	6	1,587	87	89	99
Hampton	23	17,634	1,451	723	189
Hanover Co.	1	1,010	38	59	47
Harrisonburg	4	1,893	183	98	5
Henrico Co.	26	23,038	769	24	22
Henry Co.	12	7,760	313	295	108
Isle of Wight Co.	3	1,959	167	101	96
King George Co.	3	1,059	198	28	22
Lancaster Co.	3	1,013	44	—	—
Lee Co.	4	2,040	23	25	1
Lexington	4	1,248	273	55	15
Loudon Co.	9	3,905	164	—	—
Louisa Co.	6	1,718	206	76	62
Lunenburg Co.	4	1,379	127	72	60
Madison Co.	3	1,382	125	37	9
Martinsville	5	3,400	73	173	68
Mathews Co.	3	840	9	42	20
Mecklenburg Co.	7	3,201	51	—	—
Middlesex Co./Essex	3	1,302	49	29	68
Montgomery Co.	13	7,072	327	222	12
Nansemond Co.	6	2,728	286	102	17
Nelson Co.	4	1,615	121	27	31
Newport News	19	13,547	2,110	520	193
Northampton Co.	5	1,292	282	2	3
Northumberland Co.	2	717	22	—	—
Norton	2	1,109	106	30	2
Nottoway Co.	4	1,698	253	100	50
Orange Co.	4	2,271	214	78	26
Page Co.	4	2,328	176	33	2
Petersburg	6	3,842	549	182	227
Pittsylvania Co.	13	6,364	2,009	334	198
Poquoson	1	432	3	—	—
Portsmouth	17	9,917	3,416	300	305
Powhatan Co.	1	671	106	33	13
Prince George Co.	8	4,3[illegible]0	669	89	47
Prince William Co.	24	17,676	1,287	851	46
Pulaski Co.	11	5,719	496	139	9
Radford	4	1,813	173	63	5
Rappahannock Co.	3	900	113	—	—
Richmond	24	12,643	5,000	543	606
Richmond Co.	3	893	10	17	19
Roanoke	9	4,163	1,846	130	15
Roanoke Co.	27	15,036	794	470	35
Rockbridge Co.	11	3,588	292	119	11
Rockingham Co.	14	7,615	178	82	5
Russell Co.	6	3,049	86	79	6
Saltville	1	959	7	—	—
Shenandoah Co.	6	3,004	81	—	—
Smyth Co.	8	5,109	93	163	5
South Boston	1	648	3	25	18
Southhampton Co.	5	1,037	78	4	10
Spotsylvania Co.	6	2,832	164	122	46
Stafford Co.	4	1,123	143	33	5
Staunton	7	3,870	646	185	26
Suffolk	4	1,216	121	75	49
Sussex Co.	3	575	40	11	70
Tazewell Co.	15	7,823	399	226	18
Virginia Beach	30	28,539	1,149	615	150
Warren Co.	6	2,539	248	49	4
Washington Co.	11	6,274	250	70	7
Waynesboro	7	3,345	323	148	9
West Point	4	746	475	29	4
Westmoreland Co.	3	870	147	—	—
Williamsburg	4	2,332	849	68	66
Winchester	5	2,585	356	125	12
Wise Co.	8	4,961	304	208	11
Wythe Co.	9	4,566	222	105	6
York Co.	10	4,995	1,366	242	55

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	34,321	9,430	43,751
On Desegregated Faculties**	17,523	5,773	23,296

*Estimated
**USOE Survey

Arlington County began teacher desegregation in the 1963-64 school year. By 1965-66, at least 46 districts had teacher desegregation, and for 1966-67, the USOE reported teacher desegregation in all but a few school districts. See table above.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	22	2
Enrollment	57,943	6,309
Negroes in Biracial Schools	584	6,254

*All In Compliance

The first desegregation of higher education in Virginia was at the University of Virginia, where a Negro entered the law school under court order in 1950 *(Swanson v. University of Virginia)*. All public colleges and universities are in federal compliance. The colleges are:

	Enrollments*	
Predominantly White Four-Year Schools	**White**	**Negro**
Longwood	1,660	1
Madison	2,277	2
Mary Washington	2,017	2
Medical College of Va.	1,502	15
Old Dominion	8,730	50
Radford	3,302	10
Richmond Prof. Inst.	8,769	120
Univ. of Va., Charlottesville	7,635	68
Va. Military Inst.	1,213	0
Va. Poly. Inst.	8,330	65
William and Mary	4,100	20
Totals	49,535	353
Predominantly White Two Year Schools		
Northern Va. Comm.	2,026	200
Univ. of Va., Clinch Valley	458	2
Eastern Shore	146	2
George Mason	839	2
Lynchburg	105	2
Patrick Henry	174	3
Va. Poly. Inst.		
Clifton Forge/Covington	234	5
Danville	421	0
Roanoke	1,349	5
Wytheville	343	0
William & Mary		
Christopher Newport	1,100	10
Richard Bland	629	0
Totals	7,824	231
Predominantly Negro Four Year		
Va. State, Norfolk	5	3,644
Petersburg	50	2,610
Totals	55	6,254
State Totals	57,414	6,838

*Includes several estimates

Faculties

Several whites are on the faculties of the two predominantly Negro schools, Virginia State at Petersburg and Norfolk. Faculty segregation is maintained at the predominantly white institutions.

Special Schools

Adult vocational programs in various communities have desegregated.

Ethnic Groups

The State Board of Education in 1966 ceased operating two schools for Indians at reservations. The Indians were transferred to regular public schools. The USOE survey lists 952 students of "other" races attending desegregated schools.

Private Schools

The state has about 30 private, segregated schools established because of desegregation. The largest, the Prince Edward School Foundation, enrolls about 1,200 students. Annual tuition grants of $250 (elementary)' and $275 (high school) are shared by the state and localities.

WEST VIRGINIA

Public Elementary and High Schools

School Districts: In Compliance—55
Not In Compliance— 0
Total—55*
*With Negroes & Whites—44

	White	Negro	Total
Enrollment*	403,246	22,800	426,046
In Desegregated Schools**	142,168	21,300 93.4%	163,468

*Estimated racial breakdown
**USOE Survey

Desegregation was first started in the Monongalia County public schools in the fall of 1954. All districts are in federal compliance: 48 signed HEW-441, two follow court orders, and five signed HEW-441B. The State Department of Education keeps no records by race and refused to retain any copies of reports submitted in the USOE survey. The USOE survey listed 431 desegregated schools with 142,168 whites and 15,320 Negroes. From this, USOE estimated the state had 21,300 Negroes in schools with whites. The USOE survey follows:

District	Deseg. Schools	In Deseg. Schls. White	In Deseg. Schls. Negro	On Deseg. Faculties White	On Deseg. Faculties Negro
Barbour Co.	6	1,597	73	46	5
Berkeley Co.	5	1,203	74	13	3
Braxton Co.	3	1,135	39	—	—
Fayette Co.	42	9,968	1,917	329	55
Grant Co.	1	566	19	—	—
Hampshire Co.	4	1,341	23	—	—
Hancock Co.	8	5,146	423	108	18
Jefferson Co.	12	3,180	788	105	19
Lincoln Co.	1	478	1	—	—
Marion Co.	23	6,578	559	129	16
Mason Co.	4	2,508	12	—	—
McDowell Co.	42	10,404	3,946	358	122
Mercer Co.	17	6,126	447	32	17
Mingo Co.	14	4,665	382	111	13
Monongalia Co.	19	4,123	193	44	4
Monroe Co.	1	171	9	6	1
Morgan Co.	3	873	33	—	—
Ohio Co.	13	6,499	515	113	8
Pendleton Co.	2	744	60	18	1
Preston Co.	3	1,353	24	—	—
Raleigh Co.	29	9,268	1,051	381	90
Randolph Co.	3	1,017	19	4	1
Summers Co.	9	2,131	153	37	3
Upshur Co.	3	2,137	9	4	1
Wyoming Co.	5	457	35	2	1

Teachers

	White	Negro	Total
Teachers*	17,213	826	18,039
On Desegregated Faculties**	3,411	540	3,951

*Estimated
**USOE Survey

A survey in 1960 found that 58 Negro teachers had been displaced because of desegregation. Civil rights groups have complained during the current year that Negro teachers also are demoted to lesser jobs when they are displaced by desegregation. For district figures, see table above.

Public Colleges and Universities

	Predom. White	Predom. Negro
Institutions*	10	1
Enrollment	32,254	1,073
Negroes in Biracial Schools	1,328	647

*All In Compliance

In 1938, West Virginia University voluntarily admitted Negroes to graduate schools. All the state schools have been open to applicants without regard to race since 1954, by directives from the State Board of Education and the University Board of Governors. There have been no court cases dealing with higher education. All schools are in federal compliance. Enrollments are:

Predominantly White	Enrollment White	Enrollment Negro	Faculty White	Faculty Negro
Concord	1,835	15	107	1
Fairmont	2,422	33	123	0
Glenville	1,436	6	68	0
Marshall	6,099	100	311	2
Potomac	727	30	52	0
Shepherd	1,346	40	70	0
West Liberty	2,642	20	169	1
W. Va. State	1,642	902	71	82
W. Va. Inst. of Tech.	2,035	22	131	1
W. Va. Univ.	10,742	160	882	13
Totals	30,926	1,328	1,984	100
Predominantly Negro				
Bluefield	426	647	30	27
State Totals	31,352	1,975	2,014	127

Faculties

Bluefield and West Virginia State started hiring white instructors in 1960-61. For faculty desegregation, see table above.

Special Schools

The 1967 legislature dropped race restrictions for admission to the West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, and the special schools at the Boys and Girls industrial schools are desegregated. The former Negro industrial schools have been closed and the children sent to the previously all-white institutions.

Ethnic Groups

The West Virginia Human Rights Commission has reported that Barbour and Taylor counties had a group of non-whites known locally as "Guineas." They have resisted the designation "colored," and prior to desegregation they refused to attend Negro schools. The USOE survey lists 58 "other" students in desegregated schools.

Status Before 1954

When the U.S. Supreme Court first ruled in the school segregation cases on May 17, 1954, 17 Southern and border states, plus the District of Columbia, maintained segregated elementary and high schools by law, except in some communities having only a few Negro children to educate from time to time, or those allowing a few Negroes to attend special courses. Districts known to have had biracial classes before the 1954 decision were Arden and Claymont, Del., Baltimore, Md., and Friona, Tex., involving about 66 Negroes total. Six Southern states and all six border states had begun college desegregation before 1954. Four states outside the region — Arizona, Kansas, New Mexico, and Wyoming — allowed varieties of local segregation. Sixteen states had laws prohibiting segregation but not all enforced them. Eleven other Northern and Western states had no laws on the subject. The "School Segregation Cases" were *Oliver Brown et al v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kan., et al; Harry Briggs Jr. et al v. R. W. Elliott et al* (Clarendon County, S.C.); *Dorothy E. Davis et al v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, Va., et al; Francis B. Gebhardt et al v. Ethel Louise Belton* (New Castle County, Del.); and *Spottswood Thomas Bolling et al v. Melvin Sharpe et al* (District of Columbia). The Supreme Court's implementing decision was delivered May 31, 1955.

Statistical Developments From 1954

Note: These tables contain the best available figures for each respective school year. The figures in these tables differ in some instances from those given in past issues of Southern School News or the Statistical Summary because of corrections to conform to a consistent policy on statistics, or substitutions of more accurate information that became available later.

1954-55

State	School Districts Total	School Districts With Negroes & Whites	School Districts Deseg.	Enrollment White	Enrollment Negro	In Desegregated Districts White	In Desegregated Districts Negro	Negroes In Schools With Whites No.	Negroes In Schools With Whites %†
Alabama	111	111	0	471,511	248,967	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	423	228	2	306,234	101,144	NA	NA	20*	.020
Florida	67	67	0	526,232	150,991	0	0	0	0
Georgia	202	202	0	556,006	274,040	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	67	67	0	350,758	217,564	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	971	971	0	273,722	268,216	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	172	172	0	706,110	293,965	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	108	108	0	307,306	235,528	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	152	141	0	617,558	123,375	0	0	0	0
Texas	1,953	1,142	1	1,448,707	224,894	NA	NA	3	.001
Virginia	129	128	0	541,233	176,378	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	4,355	3,337	3	6,105,378	2,315,062	NA	NA	23	.001
Delaware	110	63	11	49,989	10,479	NA	NA	200*	1.91
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	38,768	68,877	38,768	68,877	NA	NA
Kentucky	224	180	0	539,943	37,289	0	0	0	0
Maryland	24	23	1	325,736**	84,592**	NA	NA	4,332*	5.12
Missouri	4,000*	244	114	610,662**	60,829**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	1,800	353	0	447,168	36,040	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	55	43	29	426,345	25,646	NA	NA	1,100	4.29
BORDER	6,214	907	156	2,438,611	323,752	NA	NA	NA	NA
REGION	10,569	4,244	159	8,543,989	2,638,814	NA	NA	NA	NA

*Estimated. **1953-54.

1955-56

State	School Districts Total	School Districts With Negroes & Whites	School Districts Deseg.	Enrollment White	Enrollment Negro	In Desegregated Districts White	In Desegregated Districts Negro	Negroes In Schools With Whites No.	Negroes In Schools With Whites %
Alabama	111	111	0	479,875	253,517	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	423	228	4	316,709	102,000	2,170*	49*	47	.046
Florida	67	67	0	594,220	165,957	0	0	0	0
Georgia	202	202	0	573,463	278,488	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	67	67	0	364,778	227,517	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	971	971	0	275,744	270,250	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	172	172	0	722,461	301,286	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	108	108	0	319,670	243,574	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	152	141	1	626,781	128,164	7,500*	250*	85	.066
Texas	1,802	714	73	1,510,693	234,654	410,000*	21,000*	2,650	1.13
Virginia	129	128	0	565,396	182,391	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	4,204	2,909	78	6,349,790	2,417,798	419,670*	21,299*	2,782	.115
Delaware	104	63	12	53,191	11,199	NA	5,086	1,230	11.0
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	38,768	68,877	38,768	68,877	NA	NA
Kentucky	224	180	38	526,257	37,006	55,698	1,309	313	.846
Maryland	24	23	11	325,736*	84,592*	NA	81,975	13,479*	15.9
Missouri	3,600	244	114	610,662*	60,829*	NA	58,000*	NA	NA
Oklahoma	1,646	353	118	489,828	36,390	NA	20,000*	NA	NA
West Virginia	55	44	35	426,345*	25,646*	NA	16,000*	NA	NA
BORDER	5,654	908	329	2,470,787	324,539	NA	251,247	NA	NA
REGION	9,858	3,817	407	8,820,577	2,742,337	NA	272,546	NA	NA

*Estimated.

1956-57

State	School Districts Total	School Districts With Negroes & Whites	School Districts Deseg.	Enrollment White	Enrollment Negro	In Desegregated Districts White	In Desegregated Districts Negro	Negroes In Schools With Whites No.	Negroes In Schools With Whites %
Alabama	111	111	0	471,900*	273,200*	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	423	228	5	316,709**	102,000**	8,439	941	34	.033
Florida	67	67	0	594,220**	165,957**	0	0	0	0
Georgia	200	196	0	644,328*	297,672*	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	67	67	0	375,000*	225,000*	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	827	827	0	273,722*	268,216*	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	172	172	0	724,302	301,161	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	107	107	0	319,670**	243,574**	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	152	141	2	626,781**	128,164**	16,100	344	100*	.078
Texas	1,800	841	103	1,565,568*	248,532*	500,000*	25,000*	3,380*	1.36
Virginia	129	128	0	566,596	184,417	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	4,055	2,885	110	6,478,796	2,437,893	524,539	26,285	3,514	.144
Delaware	102	61	13	53,904	11,411	25,706	5,145	3,248	28.5
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	34,758	73,723	34,758	73,723	71,500	97.0
Kentucky	221	177	108	551,771*	38,358*	200,000*	22,000	8,017	20.9
Maryland	24	23	20	397,417	109,720	397,417	89,668	20,936*	19.1
Missouri	3,600	244	193*	677,500*	67,000*	NA	59,000*	NA	NA
Oklahoma	1,639	261	197	495,664	36,390	243,100*	24,500*	3,177	8.73
West Virginia	55	43	41	434,001*	23,806*	422,424	24,953*	NA	NA
BORDER	5,642	810	573	2,645,015	360,408	1,323,405†	298,989	106,878††	NA
REGION	9,697	3,695	683	9,123,811	2,798,301	1,847,944†	325,274	110,392††	NA

*Estimated. **1955-56 †Missouri not included ††Missouri and West Virginia not included

1957-58

State	School Districts Total	School Districts With Negroes & Whites	School Districts Deseg.	Enrollment White	Enrollment Negro	In Desegregated Districts White	In Desegregated Districts Negro	Negroes In Schools With Whites No.	Negroes In Schools With Whites %
Alabama	111	111	0	475,500*	279,300*	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	423	228	8	315,806	104,205	16,469	1,918	98	.094
Florida	67	67	0	703,800*	196,200*	0	0	0	0
Georgia	200	196	0	649,800*	300,200*	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	67	67	0	390,625*	234,375*	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	151	151	0	276,276*	269,724*	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	172	172	3	755,000*	322,000*	44,353	23,787	11	.003
South Carolina	107	107	0	334,513	249,770	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	152	141	3	657,560*	133,740*	18,020	1,644	120*	.090
Texas	1,468	722	123	1,627,307*	258,333*	560,000	24,600	3,600*	1.39
Virginia	129	128	0	584,523	190,707	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	3,047	2,090	137	6,770,710	2,538,554	638,842	51,949	3,829	.151
Delaware	102	61	18	56,913	12,429	25,706	5,145	4,497	36,2
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	32,003	79,111	32,003	79,111	70,000*	88.5
Kentucky	216	170	113	551,771*	38,358*	218,615	23,500	10,897	28.4
Maryland	24	23	21	417,214	116,275	387,938	106,930	25,650	22.1
Missouri	3,600	244	209	675,000*	77,000*	NA	60,000*	NA	0
Oklahoma	1,469	271	216	495,664†	36,390†	247,541	24,817	6,633	18.2
West Virginia	55	43	43	428,300*	25,834*	402,116	25,834	10,000*	38.7
BORDER	5,467	813	621	2,656,865	385,397	1,313,919††	325,337	127,677††	NA
REGION	8,514	2,903	758	9,427,575	2,923,951	1,952,761††	377,286	131,506††	NA

*Estimated. †1956-57 ††Missouri not included

1958-59

State	School Districts Total	School Districts With Negroes & Whites	School Districts Deseg.	Enrollment White	Enrollment Negro	In Desegregated Districts White	In Desegregated Districts Negro	Negroes In Schools With Whites No.	Negroes In Schools With Whites %
Alabama	113	113	0	497,700*	292,300*	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	422	228	8	317,053	105,130	25,133	2,209	80	.076
Florida	67	67	0	708,138	187,742	0	0	0	0
Georgia	198	196	0	667,781	310,753	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	67	67	0	412,563	261,491	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	151	151	0	276,326	268,905	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	174	174	4	755,282	319,613	50,029	27,782	14	.004
South Carolina	107	107	0	344,893	255,616	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	153	142	3	651,900*	143,100*	31,794	11,630	82	.057
Texas	1,646	722	125	1,702,141*	266,168*	575,000*	25,000*	3,250*	1.22
Virginia	129	128	4	605,090	198,629	70,401	18,873	30	.015
SOUTH	3,227	2,095	144	6,938,867	2,609,447	752,357	85,494	3,456	.132
Delaware	97	51	17	59,765	13,118	29,158	6,209	5,727	43.7
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	29,569	84,650	29,569	84,650	69,007	81.5
Kentucky	215	175	123	572,814*	41,793*	370,234	31,768	11,492	27.5
Maryland	24	23	23	417,714	116,478	407,902	113,451	37,775	32.4
Missouri	2,890	237	203	705,600*	78,400*	NA	74,480	NA	NA
Oklahoma	1,365	250	186	485,996	39,405	258,834	25,843	8,351	21.2
West Virginia	55	43	43	440,195*	25,127*	413,459	25,127	10,000*	39.8
BORDER	4,647	780	596	2,711,653	398,971	1,509,156†	361,528	142,352†	NA
REGION	7,874	2,875	740	9,650,520	3,008,418	2,261,513†	447,022	145,808†	NA

*Estimated †Missouri not included

1959-60

	School Districts			Enrollment		In Desegregated Districts		Negroes In Schools With Whites	
State	Total	With Negroes & Whites	Deseg.	White	Negro	White	Negro	No.	%
Alabama	113	113	0	516,135	271,134	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	422	228	9	317,475	106,731	50,272	9,750	98	.092
Florida	67	67	1	761,819	201,091	129,186*	26,648*	512	.255
Georgia	198	196	0	682,354	318,405	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	67	67	0	422,181	271,021	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	151	151	0	287,781	278,640	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	174	174	7	816,682	302,060	76,608	43,506	34	.011
South Carolina	108	108	0	352,164	257,935	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	154	143	4	668,300	146,700	38,325	13,752	169	.115
Texas	1,581	720	126	1,783,737*	279,374*	632,000*	33,000*	3,300*	1.18
Virginia	129	128	6	617,349	203,229	74,606	21,735	103	.051
SOUTH	3,164	2,095	153	7,225,977	2,636,320	1,000,997	148,391	4,216	.160
Delaware	94	51	19	63,088	14,063	38,898	7,399	6,196	44.1
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	27,136	89,451	27,136	89,451	73,290	81.9
Kentucky	212	173	129	593,494	41,938	388,000	32,000	16,329	38.9
Maryland	24	23	23	442,244	130,076	406,286	114,682	38,053	29.3
Missouri	2,143	214*	200*	738,000*	82,000*	NA	74,480	35,000*	42.7
Oklahoma	1,323	251	187	485,996*	39,405*	261,840*	30,000*	10,246*	26.0
West Virginia	55	43	43	427,864	24,010	414,968*	24,010	12,000*	50.0
BORDER	3,852	756	602	2,777,822	420,943	1,537,128†	372,022	191,114	45.4
REGION	7,016	2,851	755	10,003,799	3,057,263	2,538,125†	520,413	195,330	6.4

*Estimated †Missouri not included

1960-61

	School Districts			Enrollment		In Desegregated Districts		Negroes In Schools With Whites	
State	Total	With Negroes & Whites	Deseg.	White	Negro	White	Negro	No.	%
Alabama	114	114	0	523,303	276,029	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	422	228	10	320,204	108,841	52,126	12,639	113	.104
Florida	67	67	1	807,512	212,280	133,336	27,502	28	.013
Georgia	198	196	0	626,377	295,255	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	67	67	1	422,181**	271,021**	37,490	51,113	1	.0004
Mississippi	151	151	0	287,781**	278,640**	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	173	173	10	832,200*	307,800*	117,404	54,746	82	.027
South Carolina	108	108	0	354,227	258,667	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	154	143	7	675,648	152,352*	130,953	21,881	376	.247
Texas	1,531	720	132	1,840,987*	288,553*	800,000*	85,000*	3,500*	1.21
Virginia	130	128	11	668,500*	211,000*	177,731	52,286	208	.099
SOUTH	3,115	2,095	172	7,358,920	2,660,438	1,449,040	305,167	4,308	.162
Delaware	92	51	24	66,630	14,973	47,932	8,628	6,738	45.0
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	24,697	96,751	24,697	96,751	81,392	84.1
Kentucky	211	169	141	600,000*	41,938**	445,000*	32,000*	20,000*	47.7
Maryland	24	23	23	461,206	136,882	456,410	136,882	45,943	33.6
Missouri	1,889	214*	200*	758,000*	84,000*	NA	75,000*	35,000*	41.7
Oklahoma	1,276	240	190	504,125	40,875	266,405	30,725	9,822	24.0
West Virginia	55	43	43	416,646	21,010	374,981*	21,010	14,000*	66.6
BORDER	3,548	744	611	2,824,798	436,429	1,615,425†	400,996	212,895	49.0
REGION	6,663	2,839	783	10,183,718	3,096,867	3,064,465†	706,163	217,203	7.0

*Estimated **1959-60 †Missouri not included

1961-62

	School Districts			Enrollment		In Desegregated Districts		Negroes In Schools With Whites	
State	Total	With Negroes & Whites	Deseg.	White	Negro	White	Negro	No.	%
Alabama	114	114	0	527,075	280,212	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	418	228	10	320,204**	108,841**	54,737	13,237	151	.139
Florida	67	67	5	927,331	242,097	348,209	61,883	648	.268
Georgia	198	196	1	641,710	303,005	59,319	48,963	8	.003
Louisiana	67	67	1	450,000*	295,000*	38,217	56,095	12	.004
Mississippi	150	150	0	297,419	288,089	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	173	173	11	787,405	332,962	130,439	60,044	203	.061
South Carolina	108	108	0	363,768*	265,076*	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	154	143	18	663,065*	155,000*	225,096	74,524	1,167	.753
Texas	1,483	890	149	1,892,044*	300,867*	805,000*	95,700*	4,000*	1.33
Virginia	131	129	20	679,230	221,037	261,528	76,252	536	.242
SOUTH	3,063	2,265	215	7,549,251	2,792,186	1,922,545	486,698	6,725	.241
Delaware	92	92	92	70,249	15,917	70,249	15,917	8,540	53.7
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	23,462	103,806	23,462	103,806	88,881	85.6
Kentucky	211	169	141	600,000*	43,000*	432,996*	34,000	22,021	51.2
Maryland	24	23	23	481,276	143,879	476,473	143,879	59,729	41.5
Missouri	1,692	214*	203*	760,950*	84,550*	NA	75,000*	35,000*	41.4
Oklahoma	1,232	240	195	508,750*	41,250*	295,525*	33,817*	10,555	25.6
West Virginia	55	43	43	411,790*	25,000*	362,577*	25,000*	15,500*	62.0
BORDER	3,307	782	698	2,856,477	457,402	1,661,282†	431,419	240,226	52.5
REGION	6,370	3,047	913	10,405,728	3,249,588	3,583,827†	918,117	246,951	7.6

*Estimated **1960-61 †Missouri not included

1962-63

State	School Districts			Enrollment		In Desegregated Districts		Negroes In Schools With Whites	
	Total	With Negroes & Whites	Deseg.	White	Negro	White	Negro	No.	%
Alabama	114	114	0	539,996	287,414	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	416	228	12	328,023	112,012	58,993	13,801	247	.221
Florida	67	67	10	956,425	227,291	559,832	104,322	1,551	.682
Georgia	198	182	1	662,244	325,141	58,418*	52,212*	44	.014
Louisiana	67	67	1	460,589	301,433	38,538	59,009	107	.035
Mississippi	150	150	0	300,000*	290,000*	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	173	173	18	800,289	341,352	171,291	84,185	879	.258
South Carolina	108	108	0	365,340*	265,288*	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	154	143	27	670,387*	159,299*	295,656	96,235	1,810	1.14
Texas	1,461	919	177	1,951,613*	303,980*	1,200,000*	130,000*	7,000*	2.30
Virginia	130	128	32	704,725*	229,105*	360,000*	105,000*	1,230*	.537
SOUTH	3,038	2,279	278	7,739,629	2,842,315	2,742,728	644,764	12,868	.453
Delaware	87	87	87	73,769	16,992	61,470	11,769	9,498	55.9
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	22,141	110,759	22,141	110,759	87,749	79.2
Kentucky	206	167	149	610,000*	45,000*	446,000*	36,382*	24,346	54.1
Maryland	24	23	23	514,313**	153,215**	509,489*	153,215*	69,147	45.1
Missouri	1,607	213*	203*	767,620	90,000*	255,000*	80,000*	35,000*	38.9
Oklahoma	1,180	241	196	515,200*	44,800*	316,441*	34,495*	10,557*	23.6
West Virginia	55	43	43	412,878*	25,250*	363,498*	25,250*	15,500*	61.4
BORDER	3,160	775	702	2,915,921	486,016	1,974,039	451,870	251,797	51.8
REGION	6,198	3,054	980	10,655,550	3,328,331	4,716,767	1,096,634	264,665	8.0

*Estimated **Racial breakdown estimated from official totals

1963-64

State	School Districts			Enrollment		In Desegregated Districts		Negroes In Schools With Whites	
	Total	With Negroes & Whites	Deseg.	White	Negro	White	Negro	No.	%
Alabama	114	114	4	549,543	293,476	109,882	71,977	21	.007
Arkansas	415	228	13	333,630	114,651	66,752	18,643	362	.316
Florida	67	67	16	964,241*	237,871*	669,375	130,667	3,650	1.53
Georgia	197	181	4	689,323	337,534	95,731	77,599	177	.052
Louisiana	67	67	2	460,589*	301,433*	68,700	79,077	1,814	.602
Mississippi	150	150	0	308,409	295,962	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	171	171	40	820,900*	347,063*	367,764*	133,164*	1,865	.537
South Carolina	108	108	1	368,496*	258,955*	3,108	9,539	9	.003
Tennessee	154	143	46	687,902*	164,940*	380,321	120,447	4,486	2.72
Texas	1,421	899	264	2,045,499*	326,409*	1,300,000*	200,000*	18,000*	5.52
Virginia	130	128	55	710,176	228,961	416,231	145,658	3,721	1.63
SOUTH	2,994	2,256	445	7,938,708	2,907,255	3,547,864	986,771	34,105	1.17
Delaware	85	85	85	78,730	18,066	68,321	13,976	10,209	56.5
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	19,803	117,915	19,803	117,915	98,813	83.8
Kentucky	204	165	163	611,126*	54,874*	492,701*	54,874*	29,855	54.4
Maryland	24	23	23	540,667	160,946	535,691	160,946	76,906	47.8
Missouri	1,597	212*	203*	793,000*	95,000*	NA	90,000*	40,000*	42.1
Oklahoma	1,160	241	197	541,125*	43,875*	324,023*	35,596*	12,289*	28.0
West Virginia	55	44	44	417,595*	23,449*	367,483	23,449*	13,659*	58.2
BORDER	3,126	771	716	3,002,046	514,125	1,808,022†	496,756	281,731	54.8
REGION	6,120	3,027	1,161	10,940,754	3,421,380	5,355,886†	1,483,527	315,836	9.2

*Estimated †Missouri not included

1964-65

State	School Districts			Enrollment		In Desegregated Districts		Negroes In Schools With Whites	
	Total	With Negroes and Whites	Deseg.	White	Negro	White	Negro	No.	%
Alabama	118	118	9	549,593**	293,426**	131,241**	87,457**	101	.034
Arkansas	411	220	24	333,630†	114,651†	93,072	28,943	930	.811
Florida	67	67	22	1,014,920	247,475	817,842	175,969	6,612	2.67
Georgia	196	180	12	686,761	334,126	200,127	133,454	1,337	.400
Louisiana	67	67	3	472,923*	313,314*	63,591	88,677	3,581	1.14
Mississippi	150	150	4	299,748	279,106	34,620	21,929	57	.020
North Carolina	170	170	86	828,638	349,282	555,997	207,551	4,963	1.42
South Carolina	108	108	18	371,921	260,667	173,833	96,196	265	.102
Tennessee	152	141	65	724,327	173,673	475,877	136,936	9,289	5.35
Texas	1,379	862	450*	2,086,752*	344,312*	1,600,000*	245,000*	27,000*	7.84
Virginia	130	127	81	736,017	233,070	600,000*	200,000*	12,000*	5.15
SOUTH	2,948	2,210	774	8,105,230	2,943,102	4,746,200	1,422,112	66,135	2.25
Delaware	79	45	45	83,164	19,367	78,942	14,064	12,051	62.2
District of Columbia	1	1	1	17,487	123,906	17,487	123,906	106,578	86.0
Kentucky	204	165	165	607,522	55,215	540,000*	55,215	37,585	68.1
Maryland	24	23	23	566,375	169,207	561,300	169,207	86,205	50.9
Missouri	1,056	212*	203*	818,000*	104,000*	NA	95,000*	44,000*	42.3
Oklahoma	1,090	321	211	555,000*	45,000*	334,000*	38,000*	14,000*	31.1
West Virginia	55	54	54	426,500*	21,300*	426,500*	21,300*	13,500*	63.4
BORDER	2,509	821	702	3,074,048	537,995	1,958,229††	516,692	313,919	58.3
REGION	5,457	3,031	1,476	11,179,278	3,481,097	6,704,429††	1,938,804	380,054	10.9

*Estimated **1963-64 †1962-63 ††Missouri not included

1965-66

State	School Districts Total	School Districts W/Negroes & Whites	In Compliance† Yes	In Compliance† No	Enrollment White	Enrollment Negro	Negroes In Schools with Whites No.	Negroes In Schools with Whites %††
Alabama	118	118	105	14	559,123**	295,848**	1,250*	.43
Arkansas	410	217	400	10	337,652**	111,952**	6,671*	5.96
Florida	67	67	67	0	1,056,805*	256,063*	25,000*	9.76
Georgia	196	180	192	5	784,917*	355,950*	9,465*	2.66
Louisiana	67	67	33	34	483,941	318,651	2,700*	.85
Mississippi	149	149	118	31	309,413	296,834	1,750*	.59
North Carolina	170	170	165	4	828,638**	349,282**	18,000*	5.15
South Carolina	108	108	86	21	374,007	263,983	4,371	1.65
Tennessee	152	129	149	2	714,241*	176,541*	28,801	16.31
Texas	1,325	850	1,303	7	2,136,150*	349,192*	60,000*	17.18
Virginia	130	127	124	12	727,037**	239,729**	26,300	11.0
SOUTH	2,892	2,182	2,742	140	8,341,924	3,014,025	184,308	6.1
Delaware	58	47	59	0	86,041	20,485	17,069	83.32
District of Columbia	1	1	1	0	15,173	128,843	109,270	84.81
Kentucky	200	167	204	0	713,451**	59,835**	46,861	78.1
Maryland	24	23	24	0	583,796	178,851	99,442	55.60
Missouri	1,096	212*	675	0	843,167	105,171	79,000*	75.12
Oklahoma	1,046	323	1,044	4	564,250*	45,750*	17,500*	38.25
West Virginia	55	44	55	0	425,087*	19,850*	15,850*	79.85
BORDER	2,480	817	2,062	4	3,230,965	558,785	384,992	68.9
REGION	5,372	2,999	4,804	144	11,572,889	3,572,810	569,300	15.9

*Estimated **1964-65

†The sum of adding the districts "In Compliance" and "Not in Compliance" will not always equal the total number of districts because the Office of Education reports a different number of districts from that of some of the state departments of education.

††The number of Negroes in schools with whites, compared to the total Negro enrollment.

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